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Tremont Theatre. Tremont House.

TREMONT STREET.

A

GEOGRAPHY

OF

BOSTON,

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

AND

The Adjacent Towns.

WITH

HISTORICAL NOTES.

BY C. H. SNOW, M. D.
Author of the History of Boston.

WITH MAPS AND PLATES.

For the Younger Class of Readers.

BOSTON:
CARTER AND HENDEE.
1830.

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DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, *to wit:*
District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1830, in the fifty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, Abel Bowen of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, *to wit:*

'A Geography of Boston, County of Suffolk, and the Adjacent Towns, with Historical Notes. By C. H. Snow, M. D., author of the History of Boston. With Maps and Plates. For the younger class of readers.'

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled 'An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;' and also to an Act entitled 'An Act suplementary to an Act, entitled, an Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.'

JNO. W. DAVIS, { *Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.*

BOSTON:
WAITT & DOW'S PRINT, 122 WASHINGTON-ST.

PREFACE.

Four years ago, the American Journal of Education, in recommending the use of a map of Boston, then recently published, introduced the following remarks:

'We would invite the attention of parents and teachers to this map as furnishing the means of pleasing and useful instruction to children. The following course has been satisfactorily pursued with two young pupils. The map is spread on a table, or suspended on the wall, according to convenience; and the pupils trace out, slowly and carefully, the various streets which constitute a single ward of the city. They then take their morning's walk, so as to pass through every street in that ward; and when they return home, they execute first on their slates, and afterwards on paper, as accurate a map of the ward as they can furnish from memory; correcting and filling it up more exactly, afterwards, by the help of the engraved map. In this way, the children become familiarly acquainted with every part of the city, and are prepared to listen intelligently to any conversation or reading in which a local reference occurs. This minute and practical application in early life, lays the foundation of good mental habits in every

department where close investigation or accurate information, is of any value. Besides, these exercises in topography are highly entertaining as well as instructive, and give scope to the natural vivacity and activity of childhood,—they are connected too with healthful physical recreation.

'If, as is to be hoped, the author of the History of Boston shall publish an abridged edition of that work, adapted to the use of families and schools, a pleasing course of instruction in local history may be combined with the above exercise, as many of the streets of Boston contain buildings and other objects of great historical interest connected with important events in the history of the country.

'In the meantime every parent or teacher who possesses the larger History, can furnish orally the instruction which will be required.'

The present volume has been compiled in accordance with the suggestions contained in these remarks. Its object will be accomplished, if it shall tend to interest the rising generation in the institutions of our fathers, and in any degree to transmit to posterity a portion of their spirit. Having around us so many monuments and memorials to remind us of their piety and their benevolence, of their love of liberty and of learning, we shall prove unworthy sons of such worthy sires, if we suffer the cause of either of those virtues to languish through our neglect.

September, 1830.

INTRODUCTION.

Some English people, of very excellent character, began to settle in that part of Massachusetts, which was originally called Plymouth colony, in the year 1620. The company of emigrants, which laid the foundation of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, properly so called, arrived here from England, mostly in the summer of 1630. The portion of territory, assigned to them by the authorities in England, embraced the whole of the present State of Massachusetts not included within the bounds of the colony of Plymouth. Their charter also covered an extent of land towards the west, until it should reach the South Sea or Pacific Ocean; which, owing to the want of accurate geographical knowledge, was at that period very indefinite.

The number of the first settlers of Massachusetts was not far from twelve hundred. These were divided into several companies, which, from choice and for convenience, were distributed about, and located themselves in distinct spots, forming separate communities, called *towns*. There were six of such towns incorporated, or recognized by the Gen-

eral Court, during the first year of the government.

By the year 1643, about fourteen years from the first settlement, the number of emigrants to New England is said to have amounted to 21,200 souls, or thereabout. A large portion of these had settled in Massachusetts, so that the number of towns at that time was thirty. The General Court therefore divided the whole colony into four 'shires,' or *counties*, each containing about an equal number of towns.

The object of this division was the better administration of the laws, the preservation of peace and order in the community, and the more effectual protection of the plantation from the attacks of enemies. It had reference both to civil and military affairs, and the commissions of officers were limited, generally, by the boundaries of their respective shires.

At the present time, the establishment of counties has reference mainly to the administration of the laws. All transactions, which are the subject of legal investigation, must be tried within the county in which they take place, unless otherwise allowed by special provision of the law. In each county, there are one or more *shire towns*, so called, in which the courts of law are held, where the records of the county are kept, and the county jails erected.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Suffolk County, at the present day includes only the city of Boston and the town of Chelsea, with the islands appertaining to each. Its bounds run northerly on South Reading and Saugus; on the east lie the waters of Massachusetts Bay; on the south, the towns of Dorchester and Roxbury; on the west, Charles River and the town of Malden. Its greatest extent, from the northern extremity of Chelsea to the Dorchester line, is about 11 miles, and from West Boston bridge to the outer harbor, about 10 miles.

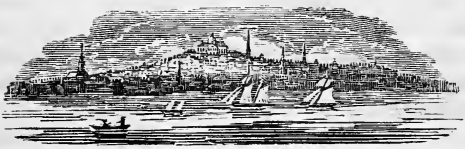
The expenses of the courts of law, within the county, the salaries of the county officers, and the support of the prison, are chargeable to the county; but by a provision of law, and with the consent of Boston and Chelsea, those expenses are all paid by the city, and the town of Chelsea relinquishes its right to a voice in the management of the pecuniary affairs of the county. The sum annually paid for county purposes amounts to about 30,000 dollars, more or less.

County officers are the judges of the police and municipal courts, and of the court of com-

mon pleas, the clerks, attorneys, sheriffs, coroners and constables, attached to those courts, or otherwise engaged in the business of the county. The treasurer of the city of Boston is also treasurer of the county of Suffolk. The property of the county consists of three court houses, the jail and house of correction, and the premises appertaining to them all. The income of the county, by which all its expences are paid, is derived partly from rents, fees, licenses &c, and from penalties inflicted on transgressors of the laws, but mostly from taxes assessed on the inhabitants of Boston.

Suffolk county, when first established, comprehended all the towns that now consti tute the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, together with the towns of Hingham and Hull, now in Plymouth county. Norfolk county was set off and incorporated in 1793. Suffolk county is entitled to six members in the Senate of the commonwealth, that being the largest number any district may send.

BOSTON.

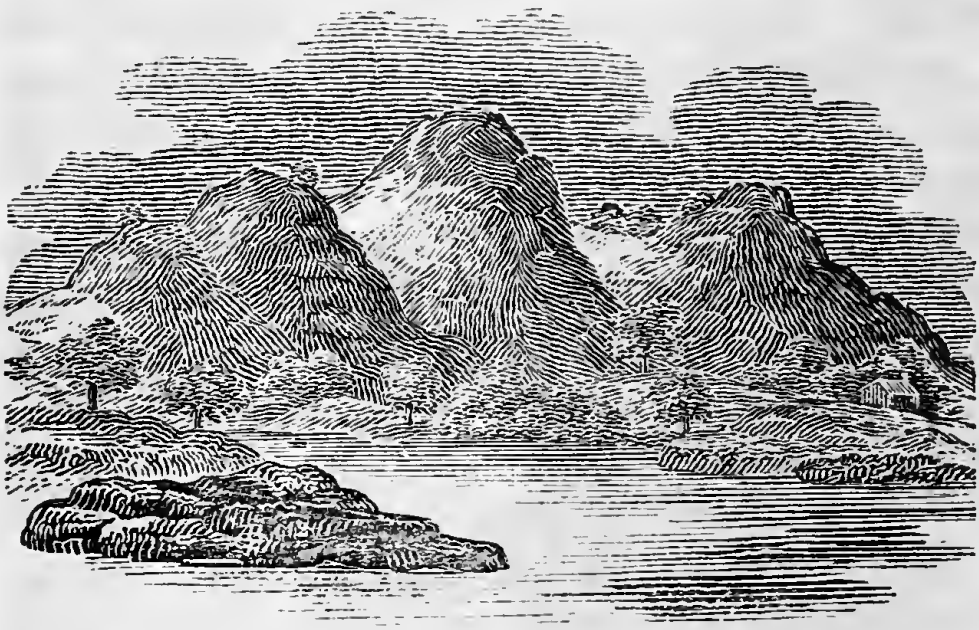


Geographers describe Boston as a peninsula; by which they mean, that it is almost an island, because it is surrounded by water, except at the southern extremity, where it is joined to Roxbury by a narrow neck of land. This peninsula is of irregular shape; its greatest length from north to south is about three miles, and its breadth, in the widest part from east to west, is a little more than a mile. The latitude of the City Hall is very near 42 deg. 21 min. north; the longitude 71 deg. 3 min. 30 sec. west from Greenwich, in England.

Boston is the capital, or seat of government, of the State of Massachusetts, and the shire town of the county of Suffolk. The city received its name, by an order of the court of Assistants, on the 7th day of September, 1630, old style; which corresponds to

September 17th, in the present century. The name was appropriated to this place, out of respect to the Rev John Cotton, of Boston in Lincolnshire, England, whom the church here had selected to be their teacher, or minister. The assignment of a name, in this manner, is the only record we have of the incorporation of the early towns in this commonwealth.

When our ancestors came to this country, Boston and the places around it were inhabited by a race of men called Indians, or natives.



The Indian name of Boston was *Shawmut*, which is supposed to have signified a spring of water. The first English name given to it, was *Trimountain*. This literally means three mountains; for Boston was originally composed of

three large hills. These have since received the names of Copp's, Fort, and Beacon hills. On the last there were also three distinct eminences, in plain sight from the low grounds of Charlestown, so elivated as to give this hill the appearance of a mountain. These eminences have since attained the names of Mount Vernon, Beacon, and Pemberton hills. The modern name of Tremont alludes to the same circumstance.

One of the first objects, of the principal men who had come to settle in these parts, was to select a suitable place for a capital town. They passed up the Mystick and Charles rivers, in hopes to find a better spot than Charlestown, where most of them had located; but they found no place exactly suited to their wishes. They seem hardly to have looked at Trimountain: and well they might not; for who should have imagined that three such rugged hills, cut off almost from the main land, could ever be converted into so fair a city as has here risen up?

One man, however, the Rev William Blackstone, a very eccentric character, had judged it a spot suited to his own fancy, and had built himself a small cottage on the west side of the peninsula. The people at Charlestown were visited with a mortal sickness, which they attributed to the want of pure water. Mr Blackstone had found an abund-

ance near his residence, and is said to have invited them to come over to his side of the river. They accordingly did so, and, from various concurring causes, were induced to determine on making a permanent settlement here.

Mr Blackstone is thought to have claimed possession of Boston, by right of prior occupation; and it is probable that the emigrants had some understanding with him, when they concluded to settle here; for shortly after, he received a specific grant of fifty acres near his house, by order of the court. The greater part of this grant he subsequently relinquished to the town, for a stipulated sum; and in a few years, he removed out of the jurisdiction, saying that, as he fled from England to avoid the lord-bishops, he must quit Massachusetts to escape from the lord-brethren. The Blackstone river and canal derive their names from him.

There were many persons of eminence in this company of emigrants, of whom it is proper to mention at this time, Mr Isaac Johnson and his wife, the Lady Arbella, a daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. The lady died at Salem soon after her landing, and the event spread a general gloom over the colony. Mr Johnson was among those who came to Boston, with the design to make it their place of

residence, but was cut off by death on the last day of the ensuing September. He was a man of piety, wisdom, and wealth; 'a prime man,' on whom the hopes of many depended.

The town records for the first four years after the settlement of Boston, are unfortunately lost. The first volume of the present records, which is manifestly an imperfect book, begins with the date of September 1st, 1634. We are thus left without any authentic record of the course pursued in the division of land among the inhabitants, and in the establishment of the form of town government. The records of the First Church have been preserved in a perfect state, and in them we probably have the names of almost all the adult population.

From the documents which remain, it appears that the most eligible parts of the town were divided into lots of half an acre each, and assigned to individuals. The General Court had also annexed to Boston, the lands in the towns of Chelsea, (then called Winnesimit, and afterwards Rumney Marsh,) Brookline, (then called Muddy river,) and Braintree, (then called Mount Wolaston). These lands were mostly divided by lot, among the townsmen of Boston, according to the number of persons in their families.

Braintree was separated from Boston and

made a town by itself in 1640; so was Brookline, in 1705, and Chelsea in 1738. South Boston was annexed to the city in 1804.

The form of town government, earliest adopted in Boston, was probably similar to that which prevails in the towns of Massachusetts at the present day. On the first page of the records, we find mention of the choice of 10 men 'to manage the affairs of the town.' These composed a body, clothed with the same powers as *Selectmen* now are. That name is first applied to them in 1642. Their number varied in different years; sometimes seven, eight, or nine only being chosen. After the American Revolution, the law of the state provided, that every town should choose either three, five, seven, or nine, to form the board of selectmen, annually. Boston usually chose nine.

In 1651, a board of *Commissioners* was created, to consist of seven members, chosen by the town and approved by the court of Assistants, to determine civil causes of small amount. This board was annually elected until 1691. Since that time, its duties have been performed by Justices of the peace and the inferior courts of law.

Overseers of the Poor were chosen as early as 1690; their powers were defined by law in 1735, '85, and '94; their number was in-

creased, in process of time, from four to twelve.

Assessors, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of property and the amount possessed by each individual, that all might be proportionably taxed, were early chosen, though not always under this particular name. In 1801, they were formed by law into a regular board, to consist of 24 *Assistant Assessors*, and three others called *Permanent Assessors*.

The *Board of Firewards* originated in 1711, and continued in existence throughout the town government.

The first *School Committee* consisting of 12 gentlemen, was chosen, in 1789, to be joined with the selectmen, in the care of the schools; previous to which time, the selectmen alone were clothed with authority on the subject, although it was their custom to ask the advice and assistance of gentlemen of education, in regard to their duties.

The regulation of the quarantine of vessels, and of all such affairs as related to the means of averting pestilential diseases, was confided to a *Board of Health*, consisting of 12 members.

In latter years, a *Superintendant of police* was appointed, who was expected to devote his attention to see that the by-laws of the town were faithfully observed.

The duties of a *Town clerk* and *Town treasurer* were always required, and such officers were accordingly chosen, at stated times, from the earliest dates.

Other subordinate officers were also appointed, as the exigencies of the town demanded. And thus, of various individual officers, and of various boards, having distinct duties, was constituted the *Town Government*, which continued in existence till the year 1822.

While the number of people in Boston was small, it is probable they managed their affairs after the manner of a pure democracy, that is, by the decision of the people assembled together in a body. But we have seen that as early as 1634, and most likely earlier, they had delegated a portion of their powers to the board of Select-men, and in the progress of time, almost all the affairs of the town were assigned to separate bodies of town officers. This however had never prevented the people from assembling on emergency in *Town meeting*. A certain number of individuals could always obtain a warrant for such meetings, and they were frequently called, to direct the official boards according to the wishes of the majority.

The town meetings of Boston are famous in history. Whenever the people's rights

were invaded or endangered, there never were wanting spirits to demand a meeting of the inhabitants, to discuss and adopt the measures necessary for their preservation. It was in these meetings that the American Revolution may be said to have been determined upon; and here, probably for the first time, was uttered, by Samuel Adams, the declaration that '*independent we are, and independent we will be.*' After the revolution, town meetings continued to be common, till the increase of inhabitants, together with the multiplicity of affairs to which their attention was called, began to render them inconvenient. In the opinion of many also, this method of transacting the public business was injurious to the public interests. These considerations, with many others combined, led to the adoption of the City Government, which, while it provides for a general meeting of the citizens on all necessary occasions, delegates, to a City Council, the authority to manage and determine most of the affairs, which formerly required the vote of the inhabitants at large.

The *City Charter*, which was granted by the legislature of the Commonwealth, and adopted by the inhabitants of Boston on the 4th of March, 1822, provides for the annual choice of a Mayor, eight Aldermen, and 48 Common Councilmen, who together form the

City Council. Meetings are held annually in each ward, on the first Monday of December, when four common-council-men are chosen to represent each ward, and votes are cast for a Mayor and Aldermen. The voters in each ward choose their own common-council-men, who must be residents within the ward; but a majority of the whole number of votes in all the wards is requisite for the choice of a Mayor and Aldermen. At these annual meetings, each ward also chooses one member of the school committee, and one overseer of the poor.

The charter, with its amendments, defines at length the powers and privileges of the corporation, and the qualifications and duties of its officers. It confers no rights above what are enjoyed by other towns, but only regulates the mode in which those rights shall be exercised. Neither does it take from individuals any rights, which they before possessed, but only makes it the more necessary that every citizen should be vigilant, to see that his rights are faithfully maintained and protected by his representatives in the Council. Fifty individuals may at any time demand a general meeting of the inhabitants, on any subject they deem it expedient to propose for their consideration.

The town of Boston had been for many

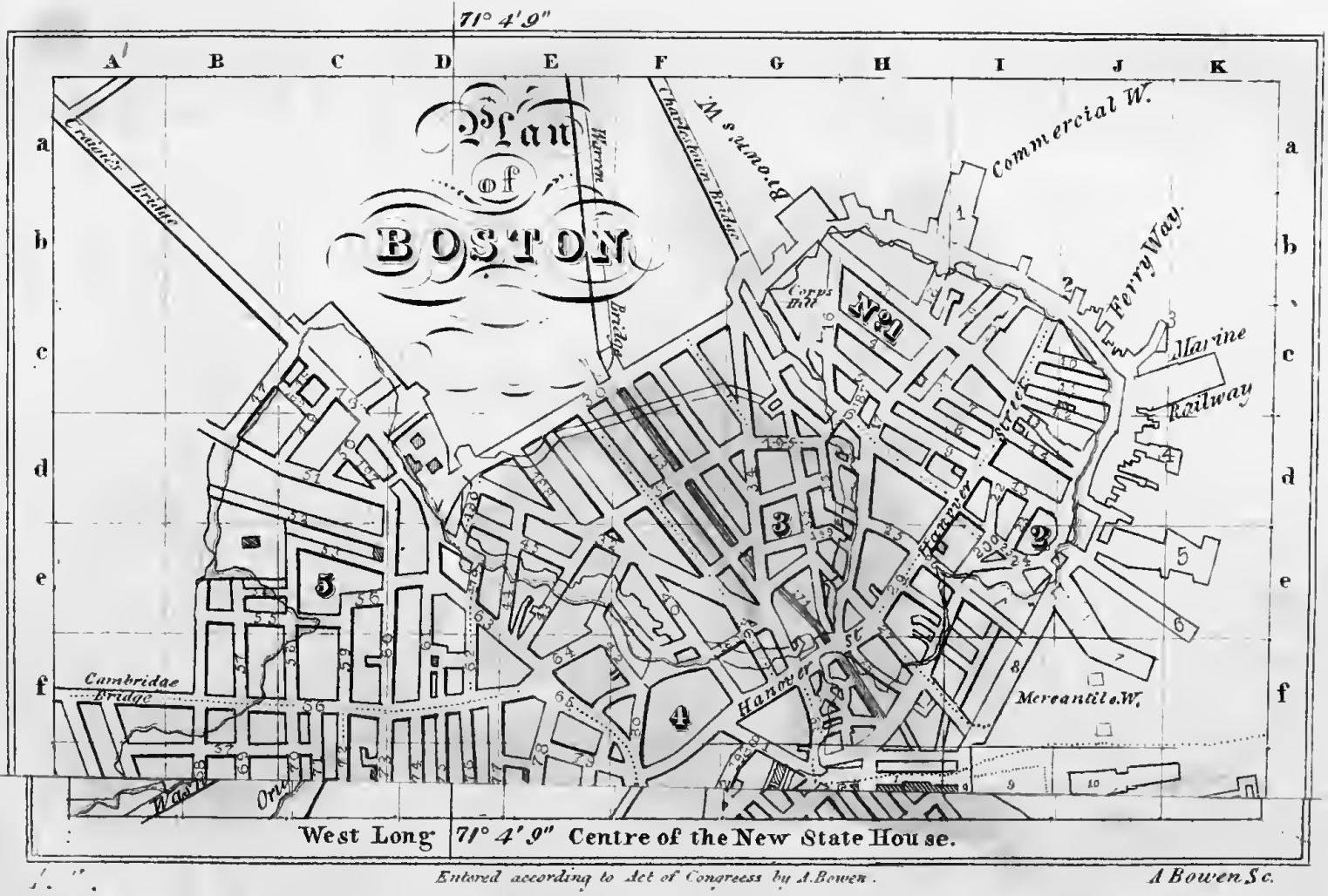
years divided into 12 *wards*, for various purposes. To ensure the more equal distribution of privileges, it is provided in the city charter, that such a division shall be made as often as once every ten years, and that the number of inhabitants in each district shall regulate the limits of the wards. The present division was made according to the census of 1820, immediately after the adoption of the charter.

In each ward there are the following officers; namely, a Warden, a Clerk, and five Inspectors of Elections. These are chosen, yearly, at the meetings on the first Monday in December. The *warden* presides at all meetings of the ward, to preserve order; for which purpose he has authority, by the charter, to require the aid of constables, and if necessary, to commit to custody any turbulent individuals, during the continuance of the meeting.

The *Inspectors of Elections* are judges of each man's right to vote. Whoever has paid a state or city tax, within the two preceding years, has that right, but in order to exercise it, it is his duty to see that his name is put upon the list of voters. If this has been omitted, the Inspectors may refuse his vote. There is a heavy punishment for the crime of voting without proper qualifications, or of casting more than one vote at the same election. If

Inspectors refuse the ballot of a qualified voter, they are liable to prosecution for the injury he may sustain. The *Ward Clerk* makes a formal record of all the proceedings of the ward in legal meetings.

It is common in acts of incorporation, for the legislature to give the parties incorporated the power to have and use a common seal. The Seal of the City of Boston is in the following style. A distant view of the city occupies the centre. The meaning of the Latin motto above the centre is, 'May the Lord be with us as he was with our fathers.' The words below the centre signify that Boston was founded, Anno Domini, 1630, and became a city in the year 1822. This seal is attached to all public acts of the city, that by law require this formality.


71° 4' 9"
Plan of BOSTON
Craigie's Bridge
Warren Bridge
Charlestown Bridge
Brown's W.
Commercial W.
Ferry Way
Marine Railway
Corps Hill
No 1
Hanover Street
Hanover St
Mercantile W.
Cambridge Bridge
Wash
Orig
West Long 71° 4' 9" Centre of the New State House.
Entered according to Act of Congreess by A. Bowen.
A Bowen Sc.

WARD I.

Ward No 1 is the northernmost section of the city. It contains 4149 inhabitants; increase in 10 years, 591. It is bounded west and north by Charles river; east by Hanover street; and south by Prince, Thacher, and Medford streets. Its lines run 'from Winnesimit ferry, westerly side of Hanover to Prince street, the northerly side of Prince to Thacher street, the northerly side of Thacher and Medford streets to the sea,' or river, and thence northerly and easterly to the ferry. The principal streets in this ward are Lynn, Charter, Salem, Sheafe, and North Bennet streets.

Lynn street extends on the water side, from Charles River Bridge, at the foot of Prince street, to the ferry-ways, at the northerly end of Hanover street. Many of the houses in this street have been recently erected, and are eligible dwelling-places: connected with one of them, is an *ancient arch*, of very large dimensions, the use of which is not now known.

There are now about twelve *wharves* on Lynn street; the two principal of which are

71° 4' 9"

Plan of BOSTON

42° 20' 58"

N Lat 42° 20' 58"

Common.

SOUTH BOSTON

West Long 71° 4' 9" Centre of the New State House.

Entered according to Act of Congress by A. Bowen.

A Bowen Sc.

Brown's and Commercial wharf. The former was built near Charles river bridge, in the year 1825, by Samuel Brown, Esq; and the latter, half way between the bridge and ferry, was owned by the Hon William Gray, late Lieutenant Governor of the State. Both these gentlemen were merchants of Boston, who rose to affluence from moderate circumstances in life, by honest industry and diligent perseverance in the pursuit of business. Mr Gray was a native of Lynn, commenced trade in Salem, from whence he removed to Boston, and at the time of his death, in 1825, he was the largest ship-owner in the United States. He was liberal as well as rich, and his great delight seemed to be, that his property and business enabled him to give such employment to others, as would enable them to obtain the present comforts of life, with the hopes of a future competency.

Winnesimit ferry-ways, which make the bounds between wards No 1 and 2, at the bottom of Hanover street, is the place of landing for the ferry-boats, that pass to and fro between Boston and Chelsea. Before the erection of the Charles river and Chelsea bridges, ferry-boats were much more in use than at the present time. The right to ply the ferry-boats, was given, as early as 1631, to Mr Thomas Williams, whose descendants

continue in possession of the same, to some extent, at this day.

Charter street runs northwesterly from Hanover street, to Copp's hill and Lynn street. It derived its name from the Charter of King William III. which united Maine, Massachusetts, and Plymouth, under one provincial government, in 1692. Sir William Phips, who was the first governor under that charter, resided in the house now occupied by the Asylum for indigent boys, at the corner of Charter and Salem streets. He was an example of what perseverance and energy of character will do, towards raising a young man in life. Some of his failings, however, which history has not suffered to be forgotten, teach us also how important it is to learn to govern our own tempers. His indulgence of anger lost him his office, if it did not bring upon him an untimely death.

The *Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys* is a benevolent institution, where boys whose fathers and mothers are dead, or boys who are otherwise without natural protectors, are supported by a society of gentlemen. Here they are educated, with care and kindness, until they are old enough to be put to trades, in which they may obtain an honest and honorable livelihood.

Copp's hill, which is bounded on the north-

east by Charter street, and north-west by Lynn street, is approached on the south and east by Snowhill and Hull streets. It is 58 feet high, above low water mark. The ascent being very gradual, it has now hardly the appearance of a hill; but so lately as 1803, its north-west side presented a ragged mount, almost inaccessible from the beach, where Lynn street is now laid out. The hill derived its present name from a family of Copp's, whose ancestor had received a portion of it as his lot prior to 1643, when it stands recorded in his name. The gravestone of elder David Copp may be seen in the burial ground on the hill.

This *burial ground* was commenced about the year 1660. There is said to have been a grave stone here that bore the date of 1625; if it can still be found, the date is undoubtedly an error. The new ground, which is separated by a wall from the old, was commenced near 1810; both these grounds are filled with the remains of our ancestors and friends. The tombs bear the family arms of many respected names, while the more humble slate-stone tells us of the name and death of many a useful individual in the more common walks of life. The marble monument to the memory of Dr Charles Jarvis, stands conspicuous, to remind us of a man endeared

to his fellow-citizens for his patriotism and philanthropy.

On this hill, the British troops had a regular fort erected in 1775, and from it they bombarded the heights and town of Charlestown, during the memorable battle of Bunker Hill. Near this fort, the North end Artillery Company for many years had their gun-house and parade ground, which was removed to ward No 3, in the year 1824.

The interesting establishment of the *Gas Works*, is located at the base of this hill, near Lynn street. In these works, the gas is elaborated by chemical processes, and is conveyed by pipes of various dimensions to most parts of the city, and furnishes a very convenient mode of lighting apartments. The building is of brick, and measures 160 feet by 40.

The part of Salem street within ward No 1, extends from Charter street southward to Prince street. Two churches, and the Salem street Academy, front on this street.

Christ Church was built in the year 1723. It is a durable brick edifice, and has very recently received ample repairs. Its elevation makes it the most conspicuous object in the north part of the city : the height of its spire being 175 feet. The old steeple, which was considered one of the most elegant in the

Union, was blown down during the violent storm of October, 1804. Its proportions and symmetry are preserved in the new one, which was erected in its place. The only peal or chime of bells in the city, is hung in this steeple. This church has had nine ministers since its formation. There is a cemetery for the dead under the house.

Salem Street Academy is located on the north side of Christ church. It is a brick building of one story, of ample height to form a commodious school-room. It was built in 1810, and has been open for scholars since that time without much intermission. The terms of tuition have generally been moderate, in comparison with those of similar institutions in other parts of the city.

Salem Church, at the corner of Salem and North Bennet streets, was constituted in 1827. The corner stone of the house was laid on the 17th of July in that year, and its dedication took place on the first of January, following. The architecture of this house is at once neat and elegant, combining, in modern style, the beauties of several of the ancient orders. It has a spacious lecture room beneath the body of the building.

North Bennet street runs from Salem street east to Hanover street. The *First Methodist Episcopal Church* stands on the north

side of this street. The church was gathered in 1792, and commenced worship as a society in the school house, which then occupied the place of the present Eliot school. In 1796, they dedicated the chapel in Methodist alley, where they continued to meet until the dedication of the present house, September 18th, 1828. This church and spot will long be remembered as the scene of one of the most fatal accidents that ever occurred in Boston. While the ceremony of laying the corner stone was performing, April 30th, 1828, the flooring of the house gave way, and precipitated a vast number of people into the cellar, amid crashing timbers and falling piles of brick. Many were seriously injured : several died in consequence of their wounds, and numerous others are left cripple during their lives.

Eliot School is a brick building, of two stories, standing between North Bennet and Tileston streets. Its front was formerly on North Bennet, but within a few years, it has received enlargements, which made it expedient to arrange the entries upon the end towards Tileston street. Each story contains one large room, with sufficient seats to accommodate 300 children.

There was a public school at the north part of the town, in 1687, which had proba-

bly been established in pursuance of a vote of the town, passed in April, 1683. Where it was located, does not appear. The first regular notice of a school house on the present spot, occurs in 1712, when it appears, that the town purchased the land of Mrs Susanna Love, and that Capt Thomas Hutchinson built the house thereon for a Latin Grammar school. In 1718, other members of the Hutchinson family built a free writing school house, on another part of the same lot. The masters in the writing schools were required to hear the children read in the scriptures occasionally, and to teach them the catechism once a week, besides instructing them in writing and arithmetic.

The old school houses were taken down, and the present building erected in 1792. It received its name of Eliot, in honor of the Rev Drs Andrew and John Eliot, father and son, who for 71 years officiated at the New North Church, and whose memory was dear to many families in this part of the city, and whose reputation, as friends of learning, and possessors of it themselves, well entitled them to the name of patrons.

Tileston street, which runs in the rear of this school, parallel to North Bennet street, took its name in respect to Master John Tileston, who, for two thirds of a century, officiated

as an instructer in the writing department. He died in 1826, at the age of XCII. So universally was he beloved by all that had ever been under his care, that when his declining health forbid him any longer to attend to his official duties, his salary was continued to him for several years, until his death. It is the only instance of the kind in the history of the city.

It remains to notice within this Ward, the *First Universalist Church*, which stands on the corner of North Bennet street, facing Hanover street. This church was first organized under the Rev John Murray, who officiated as their pastor until his decease, in 1815, at the age of 74 years. The house is the only one remaining of the ancient wooden meeting houses. It was built about the year 1742. It was originally occupied by the church of Rev Dr Samuel Mather, who separated from the Old North Church about that time. Dr Mather continued to preach here till his death, in 1785; shortly after which, the house was purchased for the present society.

WARD II.

Ward No 2 comprises the most ancient part of the city. We do not mean that it was the most early settled and improved, for we have satisfactory evidence that the centre of the town, between Milk street and the Mill Creek, was the part first occupied by the most influential persons. But ward No 2 contains, at this day, a greater number of buildings of many years standing, and the general appearance of its streets and alleys is more indicative of olden times.

Ward No 2 contains 4277 inhabitants, having increased 477 in 10 years. It constitutes the north-eastern section of the peninsula, and is bounded on the north and east by the harbor, south by Cross street, and west by Hanover street. Its boundary line runs 'from Winnesimit ferry, the easterly side of Hanover street to Cross street, and northerly side of Cross street to the sea.'

This ward contains many excellent wharves. Beginning with the next south of the ferry-ways, we have *Constitution wharf*, thus called, because the United States frigate Constitution, so famous in our naval history, was

built there. At the same wharf, and by the same shipwright, the frigate Boston and brig Argus were also built. The associations connected in our minds with the names of these vessels, are gratifying to our national pride; yet there is more pleasure in the hope that the day is not far distant, when there shall be little use for such warlike preparations, except as a means of preventing wars.

North Battery wharf lies a little south of Constitution wharf. Here was erected, as early as 1646, by the people of the north end, a fortification, which commanded the entrance of the harbor, and the mouth of Charles river. It was kept in repair, and a complement of men assigned to service in it, until the end of the war of the revolution. Since that, it has been demolished, and the wharf applied to commercial purposes.

Near this wharf, on its south side, is the *Marine Railway*, which was built in 1826, and has been in successful operation ever since. It is a construction which affords great facilities for the repairing of the hulls of large vessels. They are drawn out of the water, upon the rail-ways, by the skilful application of horse power, and are there safely secured, till the copper may be renewed, or other repairs done, and then they are ready immediately to be launched again. The ex-

pedition with which these operations are performed, is very remarkable.

Union wharf, about 25 rods south of the Battery, was built for the accommodation of traders to the East Indies, whose large and deeply ladened vessels required a greater depth of water, than could always be commanded at other wharves, with conveniences for storing their cargoes. It extends near to the channel, and ships of the heaviest burthen may at all times float at the end of it. Col John May was the original proprietor of this wharf.

Scarlett's wharf, which opens at the bottom of Fleet street, is remarkable for being the northerly termination of the *Old* or *Out wharves*, so called. These were constructed between the years 1676 and 1681. They formed a line of wharf about 2200 feet in length, stretching before the town, in the middle of the harbor, from Scarlett's wharf to India wharf. They were substantially and uniformly built, 20 feet in width at the top, and sufficiently high for a breastwork for guns. This construction was designed to protect the town from the attack of enemies. Happily, no enemy has ever entered, as such, within the castle; and as there was no occasion for this work, for a defence, and no demand for it, for mercantile purposes, it went into decay.

Hancock's wharf has always been a place of considerable business. It was improved by Gov John Hancock and his relatives.

Lewis' wharf has also been a place of considerable trade. It has now become valuable in consequence of the great improvement, which has raised a new wharf and street between it and the City Market wharf. This improvement has been made by the *Mercantile Wharf Corporation*, in the years 1828 and 1829. By it the extreme north part of the city is brought almost into contact with the centre, and when completed, it will prove to have been one of the most advantageous of all the great undertakings of Bostonian enterprise.

Ann street, upon which all these wharves open, was originally the border street next to the water. Many parts of it are now found to have been constructed on the marsh, by the discovery of logs, turf, and other materials for wharfing, whenever there is occasion to open the street. That part of the street which lies in ward No 2, was formerly called Fish street, from Cross to Fleet street, and thence Ship street to the ferry-way. The name of Anne had been applied to that part of the street south of Cross street, in 1708, in honor of the reigning queen. Most of the buildings are old. A fire near Cross street in

1801, made place for the brick buildings immediately north of that street, called *North row*. Another fire, in 1807, was followed by the erection of a few brick buildings at the foot of North square. The wooden buildings immediately north of these last, and in Sun Court street and Moon street were undoubtedly built soon after the fire of 1676. Several brick buildings bore the date of the year in which they were erected.

North square is the name of a triangular open space of ground, lying between Ann and Hanover street, and opening into Moon and Garden Court streets. It used to be called Old North square, in reference to the Old North church, whose place of worship stood on the rising ground at the head of it. This was a massive wooden edifice, built in 1676, after the great fire, which had destroyed the church that stood on the same spot. In 1776, just one hundred years after, it was torn down by the British troops, and dstributed for fuel during the siege of Boston.

The Second Church in Boston, whose house this was, had been formed from the First church in 1649. After the British left, they concluded not to rebuild, but to unite with the *New Brick Church*, whose house of worship stands in this ward, on Hanover street, north of Richmond street; it was built

in 1721. Rev Dr Lathrop, who thus became pastor of these united churches, became proprietor of the lot, on which the old church had stood. He built a house, and resided there till his death, in 1816. The buildings on either side of the New Brick church are specimens of two antique models of fashion in architecture; that on the north side, of the date of 1675; that on the south side probably older.

The *New North Church* stands about 45 rods from the New Brick, in Hanover street, between Clark and Bartlett streets. It is the second building that has been occupied by the same society. The first was an immense edifice of wood, was built in 1714, and taken down in 1803, to give place to the present, which is a very handsome brick edifice. This last was dedicated May 2, 1804.

Hancock School, in this ward, is situated in Hanover street, near to Cross street. It is a commodious brick building, erected in 1822. It stands on the spot which was formerly occupied by the mansion-house of the late Judah Hays, an eminent man of the Jewish nation, who acquired a fortune and good fame in this city. He died here, and was buried in Newport, Rhode Island, where his nation have their sepulchres.

Two of the most substantial brick houses in

the city, are those in Garden Court street, on its west side. The northernmost one was the residence of Gov Thomas Hutchinson. In his day, it was a splendid dwelling. It will be memorable in history as the scene of a riot, during the stamp act. The mischief which was done, was regretted by the best friends of liberty, for they were aware, that such outrages could only disgrace their cause. Licentiousness is a very different thing from liberty. Liberty is most secure when constitutional laws are best obeyed, and private rights best respected.

WARD III.

Ward No 3 contains 4906 inhabitants; increase in 10 years, 1361. It is bounded northerly and north-easterly by Medford, Thacher, Prince, and Cross streets; south-easterly by Hanover street; south by North Market street; south-westerly by Union and Friend streets; north-westerly by Charles river. It includes the 'southerly side of Medford, Thacher, and Prince, to Hanover street, westerly side of Hanover street to Cross

street, southerly side of Cross street, eastward to the sea, thence to North Market street, and through Market square to Union street, the northerly side of Union to Hanover street, the westerly side of Hanover to Friend street, and northerly side of Friend street to Charles river.'

These bounds include a large part of the land which was formerly covered by the *Mill Pond*. This pond was bounded on the north-west side by a cause-way, or mill-dam, which extended in the direction of the streets now called Causeway and Medford streets. This causeway is supposed to have been built subsequently to 1643, in which year the town granted the marsh and cove on the north-west of the town to a number of individuals, on condition that they should erect certain mills in the vicinity. To complete this useful project, it was necessary to have a supply of water from the harbor, every tide; and for this purpose, liberty was granted to dig trenches across the highway, from Ann to Hanover street; and thus was formed the *Mill Creek*, through which a water course was constantly kept up, until the year 1828.

Mills for various purposes were erected, in time, on the margin of the pond. One was at the west end of the creek, which was called the *South mills*, where now stands a large

wooden storehouse. Other mills were at the north-east end of the causeway, called the *North mills*, and the *Chocolate mills*. Another stood at the south-west end of the causeway. An old brick building marks the site of the north mills, near the junction of Thacher and Pond streets.

In 1806, a project was commenced, which has terminated in the filling up of the pond. The mill proprietors, as successors to the original grantees, relinquished some of their supposed rights, and the town relinquished its claims so far as to make a compromise. The superficial measurement of the pond within the causeway, was about equal to that of the Common within Charles street. The town received certain portions of the land and a sufficient number of streets, which were to be laid out in regular order, and filled up by the corporation. The land on Copp's hill furnished a considerable part of the materials at first required for this object. Beacon hill furnished as much more; and now, in the course of about 25 years, we see a great portion of what was covered with water, within the memory of many who yet survive, converted into dry land, and covered with convenient tenements.

On the margin of this pond, the two oldest Baptist churches were accommodated, both

of which are still located in ward No 3. The *First Baptist Church*, which now stands at the corner of Union and Hanover streets, was erected in 1829. It is an elegant and commodious house of worship. The original spot occupied by this church was on what is now Stillman street, so called in honor of a beloved pastor of this society. There they built a small house in 1678, and resolutely maintained their right to meet in it for worship, in opposition to the commands of the colonial government. In those days, the principles of religious freedom were not so well understood as at the present time; and all who did not adopt the sentiments and forms of the prevailing sect, were then considered as disturbers of the public peace. Now, every man may worship God in Boston, according to the dictates of his own judgement and conscience, without fear of molestation.

The *Second Baptist Church* occupies the spot near which they have always met since their formation in 1743. Their first meeting house was a wooden building, which was taken down in 1810, and the present brick edifice was opened for dedication on the first of January, 1811. This church has also a commodious brick vestry, which stands near the meeting house, at the foot of *Baldwin place*

a neat and elegant avenue to the church, laid out in 1829, and named in honor of the Rev Dr Baldwin, who for many years occupied the pulpit of this society.

That part of Salem street which lies in this ward was originally called *Back street*, from the circumstance of its bordering on the mill pond, and in contradistinction to *Fore street* which was the familiar name of the street bordering on the harbor. The parallel street between them, (now forming part of Hanover street) was called *Middle street.*

Aged persons remember that there was once a religious society of Sandemanians, the followers of Mr Robert Sandeman, in Boston. Their meetings for worship have long been discontinued, but the building they occupied, remains, in the rear of Hanover street, near Parkman place. It is better known to the present generation as Mrs Wilder's Primary School room ; it having been occupied for that purpose ever since the establishment of these schools.

Before the year 1818, no children could be sent to public school in Boston, unless they were seven years of age and could read in the New Testament. Now, all children between the age of four and seven years, may be sent, and qualified in the *Primary schools* for admission into the English grammar

schools. The primary schools are taught by ladies, under the direction of a large committee of gentlemen who take care that the schools are faithfully managed. There are about 60 of these schools in the city, and the number of scholars in each of them amounts to about 60 on the average.

There are several schools in the city for children too young to attend primary schools. These are called *Infant Schools*. One of the principal ones is located in Stillman street. It is supported by a society of benevolent ladies, who contribute money to pay the rent of the room and the expenses of the instructer. There are about a hundred little boys and girls taught here, without any cost to their parents. Another infant school is kept on the same plan at the south part of the city. Besides these there are several private schools of the same kind, to accommodate parents who are able to pay for their children's tuition.

The city owns a ward-room and three engine-houses in this ward. The *Ward Room* is a place of meeting for the inhabitants of the ward for the choice of officers and other public purposes. It also serves for a gun-house and place of parade for the North End Artillery. It stands on North Margin and Cooper streets.

Several other wards have ward rooms belonging to the city ; such as have not, meet in places convenient for the purpose : but all meetings must be within the bounds of the ward.

Engine houses, in former days, were ten-foot buildings, barely large enough to accommodate an engine and the ropes, which were necessary to draw it with. Now they are commodious, and some of them elegant two-story houses with rooms to accommodate the companies attached to them. There are about 20 engines in the city, which are distributed in the several quarters most convenient. Engine No 1 stands near the Hancock school house on the west side of Hanover street. It bears the name of the Old North. The company was formed by a vote of the town authority in 1679, when the engine which appears to have been the first one used here, was imported from England.

Since that day the *Fire Department* has undergone many changes. Probably it is now established on a basis which will be permanently useful. The energy and dispatch with which the various companies that compose this department perform their duties, are such as almost ensure safety from danger, unless a fire take place in our own dwelling. Boston has suffered immensely in times

past from large fires, and the city is much indebted to those public spirited citizens, who volunteer to perform the various duties of engineers, enginemen and firemen. The excellency of this department, however, should not lull the citizens into security, nor lessen the anxiety of parents to bring up their children in habits of carefulness.

The oldest buildings in this ward are to be found on the south side of Prince street, and in Ann street near the market. Here is a view of one which was built in the year 1680.

It stands at the corner of Ann street and North Market street. It was a noted store

in former times, and the water on its east side was so deep as to allow vessels of considerable burthen to come closely up to it.

WARD IV.

Ward No 4 contains 5149 inhabitants ; increase in ten years, 1407. It is bounded northwest by Charles river ; northeast by Friend street, and Union street ; north by North Market street ; east by the sea ; south by State and Court streets ; south west by Court and Cambridge streets ; westerly by Staniford street, Leverett place and Prospect street. It includes all the islands that belong to Boston, and its boundary line within the city runs thus :

' Southerly side of Friend to Hanover street, the easterly side of Hanover to Union street, the southerly side of Union street through Market square and North Market street, thence to the end of Long wharf ; north side of State street through Court street and Bowdoin square to Staniford street ; through Staniford street on the easterly side to Leverett place, through Leverett place on the northerly side, to Prospect street ; from thence

on the easterly side of Prospect street to Causeway street ; on the northwesterly side of Causeway street to Friend street,' where it commenced.

Long wharf, which constitutes the eastern extremity of this ward, was built between the years 1710 and 1714. Permission for this purpose was granted by the town, according to ancient usage, on stipulated conditions. From this it would appear, that the rights of individual owners of land, bordering on the harbor, did not originally extend beyond the terra firma, or upland. Mention is made of wharves as early in the town records as 1639 and 1641, and it is probable that the wharves which were between Long wharf and North Market street, were made under a grant of November 29th, of that year. The water originally flowed as high up, in this direction, as Merchants' Row, and the remains of wharves were discovered, when the foundations were dug for the stores at the head of South Market and Chatham streets. The town dock extended in the direction of North Market street to the head of Dock square, near the foot of Washington street.

Long wharf has received great improvements from time to time, and it is now 1740 feet in length. It has a spacious street on the south side, and also on the north side about half its length ; a spur is then thrown off

from the main wharf in the form of a letter T, which name it bears.

The difficulty which would arise from the intersection of many of the wharves, if they should all be extended to low water mark, led to the early adoption of a *Circular line*, at a given distance from fixed points, in the harbor, beyond which line no proprietor could extend his wharf. This arrangement has obviated almost all occasion for dispute concerning the rights of individuals. A compromise respecting this matter became necessary, when the Mercantile wharf was constructed.

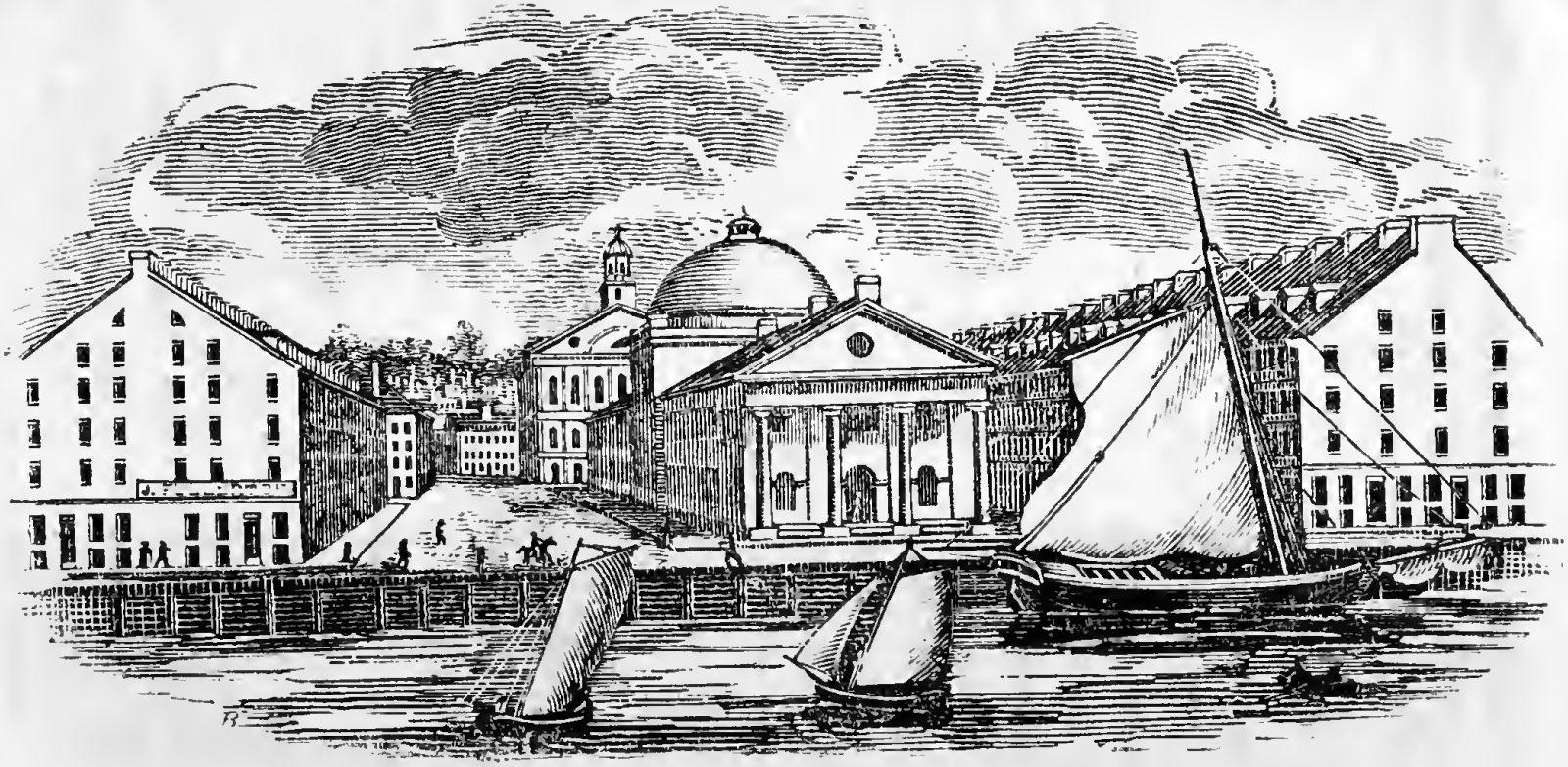
The wharves between the head of Long wharf and the southern extremity of Mercantile wharf became the property of the city, in the course of purchases for the extension of Faneuil Hall Market.

Faneuil Hall Market and the two streets of North Market and South Market streets constitute the greatest improvement ever undertaken by the city. It originated in 1823, during the administration of Hon Josiah Quincy, as Mayor of the city. The Market House was opened on the 26th of August, 1826; and on the 20th of November following, the building committee reported that their work was finished, and that every just debt and demand on account of this great undertaking was settled. The building itself cost a little less than 150,000 dollars.

The height and form of the stores on North and South Market streets were regulated by the conditions of sale. The north block is 520 feet in length ; the south is 550. Each store is four stories high with a slated roof. The height from the side walk to the coving is about 32 feet. The front of the stores is of hammered granite ; the rear and partition walls of brick, with uniform windows ; those in the second story are arched. The ground lots for these stores were sold at auction for the aggregate sum of $707,293,57 cts. The width of North Market street is 65 feet, that of South Market street 102.

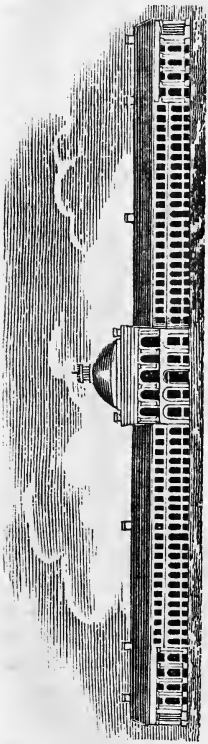
The length of the Market house is 535 feet 9 inches ; width in the centre 55 feet ; in the wings 50. The height from the side walk to the top of the cornice is 31 feet.

The lower story is occupied as a provision and vegetable market, and contains 128 Stalls. Over the market, are three large halls communicating with each other, if occasion requires. At each end of the building is a portico, consisting of four huge granite pillars. Each pillar measures 20 feet 3 inches in height, and is 3 1-2 feet round at the base and 2 feet 10 inches at the top. Probably a more elegant and commodious edifice for the purpose cannot be found in the world. It is a monument of the public spirit of the citi-



VIEWS OF THE EAST END AND SOUTH FRONT OF FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

zens of Boston, and it should ever be borne in remembrance, that it was projected and executed when the population of the city was only ' estimated at 50,000 souls ;' thus reads the corner stone.



We come next to Faneuil Hall itself. This building was first erected in 1742, by Mr Peter Faneuil, on the Town's land in Dock square, and by him presented to the town. The original intention was only to have had a building of one story, for the accommodation of market stalls ; but Mr Faneuil generously superadded another story, with offices and a suitable room for a town Hall. A town meeting was held in it on the 13th of September, 1742, and suitable notice was taken of Mr Faneuil's gen-

erosity, and a vote passed that the Hall should bear his name forever. Before the next meeting in March 1743, Mr Faneuil died, and at that meeting an eulogy was pronounced upon his character.

The original building measured on the ground, 100 feet by 40. The hall would contain 1000 persons. A fire which occurred in January, 1761, destroyed the inside of the building. It was repaired without much delay and was re-opened on the 14th of March 1763. A speech was pronounced on the occasion by James Otis Jr. Esq. He dedicated it to the cause of freedom ; a cause in which he labored, suffered, and died ; a cause to which the hall has been sacredly devoted ; and in which it has obtained the imperishable name of *the Cradle of Liberty*. In 1806, it was enlarged to its present size, by the addition of a third story, and an extension on the ground to the width of 80 feet. After the completion of the New Market House, the lower story was converted into shops ; the upper is used as an armory for the several independent military companies. The right to

dispose of this hall is reserved, in the City charter, to the inhabitants at large.

Not far from Faneuil Hall, at the end of Brattle street next to Dock square, stands a large brick building, intended at first for an extensive private market house. It was erected in 1819 by wealthy individuals, but the plan of occupying it as a market did not succeed : it has therefore been since devoted to other purposes.

Just above the last named building stands the *Brattle Street Church*, dedicated in 1772. The first meeting house of this society was built in 1699. In the same year the church was constituted, under Rev Benjamin Colman as their pastor. Governors Hancock and Bowdoin were liberal benefactors of this society. The name of Hancock was inscribed on one of the corner stones, but the British soldiers, in the time of the revolution, defaced it, and so it now remains. A cannon ball also, which was sent from the American army at Cambridge, and struck the tower, remains fixed in the spot. Gen Gage's head quarters were in the house opposite, and the soldiers were quartered in the church. Such were the devastations of war.

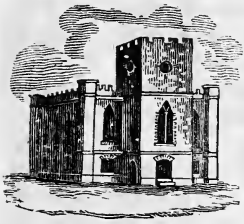
Brattle street from the church towards Court street is an elegant block of granite buildings, erected in 1818 ; it was the first

block of stone buildings, in Boston. Brattle street in that direction was a narrow alley, and the passage to the market was scarcely wide enough for two carriages to pass. And where *Cornhill* now is, there was no avenue at all till 1817. In that year, through the enterprize of Mr Uriah Cotting, purchase was made of several vacant lots between the foot of Tremont street and the old market. A street 48 feet wide was laid out, and the two ranges of stores now called Cornhill were immediately put up.

At the head of Brattle and Market streets, opening at No 75 Court street, we have the *New England Museum*, a most extensive collection of natural and artificial curiosities. It was commenced in this spot, in 1818, by the union of several valuable collections that had been on exhibition elsewhere, and has since received constant additions from every kingdom of nature and every variety of art. As matters of local interest, here may be seen the heads of many of our own eminent citizens, besides those of a multitude of public characters.

Concert Hall, a large brick edifice, at the corner of Hanover and Court streets, is said to have been erected in 1756 for the purpose of public entertainments. It is still used for similar objects, for which it is provided with various convenient halls.

Hanover street originally extended by that name only from the foot of Pemberton hill to the mill creek. In 1824 the names of Middle and North streets were abolished and the name of Hanover applied to the whole street, from Court street northerly to Winnesimit ferry. The distance by measurement is 1132 yards. *Hanover church*, so called, stood on the east side of this street, between Elm and Union streets. It was a stone building, erected in 1825 and destroyed by fire in 1830. The society has removed into Bowdoin street in ward No 7.



Passing west from the head of Hanover street, through Court street, we enter *Bowdoin square*, a handsome open spot, surrounded by elegant and costly mansions. It opens into Cambridge and Green streets. This square takes its name in honor of Governor James Bowdoin a distinguished patriot and philosopher of Boston.

In Green street, we have the Rev Dr Jenks' *Church*, which is a beautiful edifice, erected in 1826. The church was originally formed in Butolph street, at the Missi on house

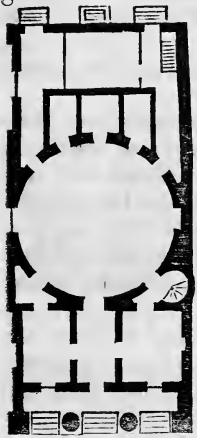
where public worship was held as early as 1821, under the patronage of the society for the moral and religious instruction of the poor. The building is of brick, and has a vestry attached to it, which may be entered from Staniford street.

Opposite to Green street church, is *Crescent court*, an elegant and neat block of brick dwelling houses, so named from the circumstance of the resemblance in its curve, to the shape of a new moon.

The *Mayhew School*, is situated in Hawkins street, at the corner of Chardon street. This school was established in the year 1804. It took its name from the Rev Dr Jonathan Mayhew, pastor of the West church, who was one of the most eminent divines ever settled in Boston. His exertions in the cause of civil and religious liberty entitle him to perpetual remembrance. His death took place in 1766, soon after the repeal of the famous stamp act.

Returning into State street, the north side of which lies in ward No 4, our attention is drawn to the *United States Bank*, at the corner of Wilson's lane. The corner stone of this edifice, was laid on the 5th of July, 1824, with great ceremony, and the work was completed, so as to be entered for the business of the bank, in November, 1825. It is an ele-

gant and durable building of granite, with two granite columns in front, each 4 feet in circumference, and 24 feet in height. The divisions of the inside are represented in the accompanying cut. This bank is a branch of the Bank of the United States, which received its charter, or liberty to issue money, and transact the other usual business of banks, from the Congress of the United States, in 1816. The other banks in the city, received their charters from the Legislature of Massachusetts.



FRONT ENTRANCE.

ISLANDS.

The Islands included within the jurisdiction of Boston, or enumerated in the census of ward No 4, are named,

	Population.		*Population.*
Apple,	13	Long,	18
Bell,	18	Lovell's,	
Bird,		Nix's Mate,	
Castle,	224	Noddle's,	9

Deer, George's,	101	Rainsford, Snake,	19
Gallop's,	5	Spectacle,	9
Governor's,	9		—

Whole number of residents on the Islands, 425

The largest of these is *Noddle's*, or *Williams' Island*, situated opposite the north part of the city, at the distance of about 3-4 of a mile from the North Battery and Long wharf. It is remarkable for having been in the possession of an individual by the name of Maverick, when Gov Winthrop landed here. On its south-western extremity, is a fortification, erected by the voluntary labor of the citizens of Boston, in 1814, when in expectation of an attack from the British fleet and army on the coast. It received the name of Fort Strong, in honor of the Governor of Massachusetts at that time.

Southeasterly from Fort Strong, and 3 miles from the city, lies *Governor's Island*, so called from the circumstance of its having been assigned to Gov Winthrop in the earliest years of the colony. On its southeastern extremity, is a United States' fort, which bears the name of Fort Warren.

Bird Island is now washed almost away; it lay between Noddle's and Governor's islands

Directly south from Governor's Island, lies *Castle Island*, on which is erected fort Independence. On this spot there has always been a fortification, since the year 1634. The two forts present an impassable barrier to any probable force, that would ever attempt to enter the harbor of Boston. Only one vessel of war being able to pass in the channel at one time, it must be a combination of circumstances, not to be expected, that would preserve her from destruction.

It is understood, however, to be the intention of the United States, to erect another fortress on *George's Island*, which lies near the entrance of the outer harbor, about six miles from the city, in a southeasterly course.

Rainsford Island is of importance as being the seat of the city Hospital for infectious diseases, and for the quarantine of vessels. It is 7 1-4 miles from the city, by the channel; only 5 1-4 in a direct southeasterly course. It contains eleven acres of ground.

Long Island lies south-east from fort Independence; is remarkable for the Light house which stands on its northeastern head, over against an island rock, which is called

Nix's Mate, from its having been the spot on which a mate of a vessel was hung, for the crime of murdering his captain, whose name was Nix. This is six miles from Boston.

Deer Island lies north-west of Nix's Mate, and is the property of the city.

Boston Light stands on Light house Island, 8 3-4 miles south-south-east of Long wharf. It belongs to the town of Hull.

There are no peculiarities to make a more particular description of the remaining islands necessary. Their course and distances from the city, will readily be perceived from the map. Taken together, they form a most picturesque group, and make the view of Boston Harbor, from the highlands in the city and around, one of the most delightful scenes that the world affords.

WARD V.

Ward No 5 contains 6138 inhabitants;—increase in 10 years, 2486. It is bounded on the east by Prospect street, Leverett place avenue, and Staniford street: on the south by Cambridge street; on the west and north by the waters of Charles river. It is marked out by a line which runs, 'from the southwestern end of Causeway street, through Prospect street to Leverett place, on the southerly side of Leverett place, to Staniford street,

thence through Staniford street on the westerly side, to Cambridge street, thence through Cambridge street on the northerly side, to West Boston Bridge, thence by the river to Causeway street.'

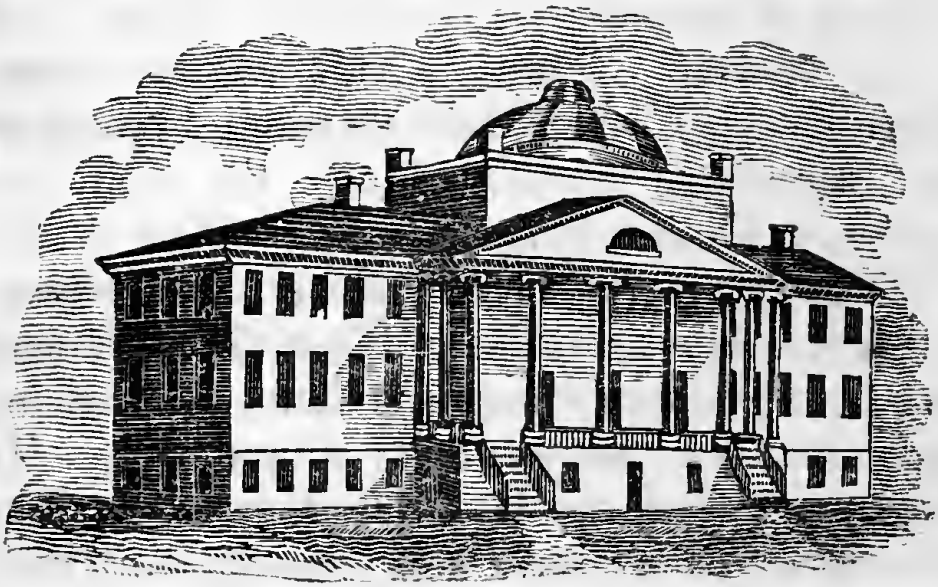
The public edifices in this ward are two churches, the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Municipal Court House, the Jail and House of Correction.

West church, in Lynde street, was constituted in the year 1737. Their first minister was Rev William Hooper, a native of Scotland and a man of extraordinary popularity. He was succeeded by Rev Dr Mayhew. The present meeting house was erected in 1806, immediately after the settlement of the present pastor, Rev Dr Lowell.

The church in Chamber street is of recent formation. The corner stone of the house was laid on the 10th of May, 1824, and the dedication took place, October 13th. On the 25th of January, 1825, a church was constituted, and on the 9th of February, Rev Samuel Barrett was ordained their pastor. This house stands between Allen street on the north and Maclean street on the south, fronting on Chamber street, nearly opposite Green street.

The *Massachusetts General Hospital* at the west end of Maclean street fronting towards

Cambridge street, has been pronounced the finest building in the commonwealth. It stands on a small eminence open to the south, east,



and west. It is 168 feet in length and 54 in its greatest breadth, having a portico of eight Ionick columns in front. It is built of Chelmsford granite, the columns and their capitals being of the same material. In the centre of the two principal stories are the rooms of the officers of the institution. Above these is the operating theatre, which is lighted from the dome. The wings of the building are divided into wards and sick rooms. The stair case and floorings of the entries are of stone. The whole house is supplied with heat by air-flues from furnaces, and with water by pipes and a forcing pump. The beautiful hills which

surround Boston, are seen from every part of the building, and the grounds on the south-west are washed by the waters of the bay. The premises have been improved by the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, and the extension of the gravel walks for those patients whose health will admit of exercise in the open air.

Maclean street was formerly called South Allen street. It took its present name in honor of Mr John Maclean, a generous benefactor of the Hospital, who deserves also to be remembered as an example of uprightness in his pecuniary transactions. At one period of his affairs he was involved in heavy debt, and was compelled to take advantage of the security offered to honest debtors by the bankrupt laws. As soon, however, as a return of favorable fortune enabled him, he nobly paid his creditors the full amount of their demands, from which the laws of the land had released him. Happy would it be for the consciences of many, if they should follow his example.

The *Municipal Court House* is situated on the north side of Leverett street. It is a handsome stone building, and contains under the same roof a dwelling house for the keeper of the Suffolk Jail. The Jail and House of Correction are separate buildings within the same inclosure. These edifices were con-

structed in a very secure manner and were first occupied in 1822.

The Municipal court sits monthly, on the first Monday of each month, to try all criminal actions of which the punishment is less than death. An appeal may be had from its judgement to that of the Supreme Judicial Court, in all cases where the importance of the cause demands it.

The *Jail* is occupied by insolvent debtors who are kept in the third story, and by persons awaiting trial, or by condemned prisoners in the other apartments. The *House of Correction* is designed for persons of dissolute life, such as confirmed drunkards, notorious brawlers, common swearers, profaners of the sabbath day, and disturbers of the public peace, of whatever age or sex they may be.

The bounds of this ward constitute what is called the *Prison Limits*, beyond which no debtor arrested for debt can be allowed to pass, even one step, without forfeiting his bonds and subjecting his bondsman to the payment of the whole demand against him, together with the costs. This is what is called the liberty of the yard. 'O Liberty! once sacred, now trampled upon.' No man should trust another whom he would be willing to send to jail. 'If thou hast nothing to pay, why should he take away thy bed from under thee?'

The new streets Minot, Vernon, and Barton, between the Court house and Craigie's bridge, are of recent origin. They occupy the site of the former *Alms-house*, which was the home for the poor of the City, prior to the erection of the House of Industry at South Boston. The Alms-house and land were sold to a company of individuals and by them divided into streets and house lots.

A considerable portion of ward No 5 has been reclaimed from the sea. The water originally flowed over the space bounded by Cambridge street, North Russell street and the Hospital lot. Bridge street, Blossom street, and Vine street have all been built since the year 1800.

WARD VI.

Ward No 6 contains 4503 inhabitants;—increase in 10 years, 865. It is bounded north by Cambridge street, east by South Russell street and Belknap streets, south by Beacon street and the Western avenue, west by Charles river. Its boundaries run 'from West Boston bridge, south side of Cambridg

to South Russell street, westerly side of South Russell, to Myrtle street, southerly side of Myrtle to Belknap street, westerly side of Belknap to Beacon street, thence through Beacon street, westerly to Charles river, thence by the river to West Boston Bridge.'

This ward embraces the western portion of Beacon hill, called Mount Vernon. The principal part of the buildings in it have been erected since the year 1800, and are many of them among the most elegant houses and most eligible residences in the city. In contrast to these, the same ward also contains another portion of the most miserable huts, tenanted by some of the most wretched of inhabitants.

The larger part of the black population of the city is located within this ward, and the contiguous part of ward No 7. They have three places of worship and several schools. The schools are supported partly at the public expense, and partly from a fund created by a donation of Abiel Smith, Esq. His commiseration for the wants of this injured race was manifested some years since, before the establishment of the American Colonization Society. Had Mr Smith lived to this day, he would doubtless have been a distinguished friend of that institution, and have rejoiced to witness the evidence which is every

day proving that the African mind is capable of improvement in all the arts of civilization, and of the enjoyment of all the comforts and hopes of the christian religion. The number of colored persons in the city is 1875, all of whom are free.

The churches for the *Africans* are, one Baptist, one Episcopal Methodist, and one Independent Methodist. The Baptist, which is the oldest, is in ward No. 7. The first named Methodist society of colored people meets in May street, on the north side, near the west end, in a small brick edifice erected purposely for its accommodation, in the year 1824. The church was gathered in 1818. The Independent African Methodist Society have a neat chapel in West Centre street, which was built in 1828. These houses are rather small, but sufficiently commodious for the congregations that usually attend.

Near the west end of Pinckney street, at the corner of Centre street we find the English *High School*. This school was established in 1821, under the name of the English Classical School. The design of it is, to give to boys over the age of 12 years, who have passed through the various studies of the English Grammar schools, an opportunity to spend a few more years in the prosecution of the higher branches of an English educa-

tion, and the acquisition of the French language. Its members have generally been the boys who had received the Franklin medals in the grammar and writing schools, with some from private schools. It is esteemed an honor to be admitted into this school; and a faithful diligence in the studies pursued there, will ensure honor in future life, in whatever calling the scholar may engage.

The *Third Baptist* meeting house stands in Charles street near the water's edge, opposite to Sumner street. It was built in 1807. The land on which it stands, (and indeed the whole of Charles street) was formerly covered by the tide, which washed the western base of Mount Vernon. The house is handsomely constructed of brick, 75 feet square, exclusive of the tower, on which is a cupola with a clock and bell. Adjacent to the meeting house, on the north side, is a convenient brick vestry or lecture room.

THE COMMON.

The Common, not being included within the bounds of either of the wards, may be described in this place.

The Common is a beautiful open field bounded by Park street on the northeast, Tremont street on the southeast, Boylston street on the south, Charles street on the southwest, and Beacon street on the northwest. Thus bounded it contains about 50 acres of ground. Besides this there are 25 acres included in the common lands which lie west of Charles street, partly covered with water.

The surface of the Common which slopes gradually from Park and Beacon towards Charles street, is agreeably varied by several small eminences, the most distinct of which is west of the centre, and still bears the marks of a fortification thrown up by the British troops in 1775. A little to the north of this fort is a beautiful sheet of fresh water, called the *Crescent Pond*, covering about one acre, with young and thrifty elm trees around its border. Not far eastward from the pond is a majestic elm, called the *Great Tree*, the spreading branches of which cover a circle of 86 feet in diameter: its height is 65 feet, and its girth at 30 inches from the ground is 21 feet 8 inches.

The Parks or Malls, on Charles, Beacon, Park and Tremont streets, contain upwards of 550 trees, some of which are of ancient date and very large. They are mostly elms and button-wood trees, so called; there are some willows and poplars. The length of the mall on Park street is 437 feet; of that on Tremont street 1685 feet; from the corner of Tremont to the corner of Charles street is 700 feet; the mall on Charles street, 1380 feet; and that on Beacon street 1565; making the whole circuit somewhat over a mile.

The Common has always been the joint-stock of the inhabitants of Boston. Its limits formerly included the land occupied by the estates in Fayette place, (east side of Tremont street,) and Park street. Its present bounds are those which have obtained since 1787. By a law of May, 1660, the selectmen of Boston are empowered 'to order the improvement and feeding of their common by such cattle as they shall deem meet.' This power has descended to the common council and aldermen, who have latterly ordered it that no cattle shall feed there. This regulation, though it may incommode a few, is very acceptable to the great majority; if it is just, that makes it right.

The *Common burial ground* occupies a little more than an acre, on the south side of

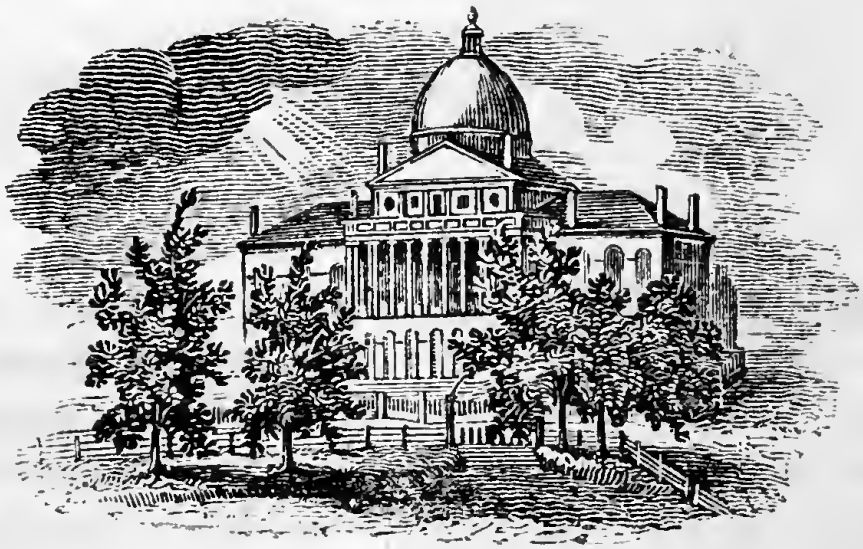
the Common. It was purchased of Mr Andrew Oliver in 1754. There is one small marble monument and a number of neat grave stones in this yard; many of them are erected over the remains of members of the Roman Catholic church.

WARD VII.

Ward No 7 contains 5760 inhabitants; increase in 10 years, 1973. It is bounded northeasterly by Cambridge and the whole length of Court street; southeasterly by Washington street; southwesterly by West street, and the Common; westerly by Belknap and South Russell street. Its bounds run thus 'from Beacon, the easterly side of Belknap to Myrtle street, the northerly side of Myrtle to South Russell, the easterly side of South Russell to Cambridge street, the southerly side of Cambridge street, Bowdoin square and Court street, to Washington street, the westerly side of Washington street to West street, northerly side of West to Common street, northerly by the easterly side of Common street, to Park street, north side of Park to Beacon

street, the northerly side of Beacon to Belknap street.'

This ward contains within its limits the State house, Supreme and Police Court houses, the Latin School house, Bowdoin school, eight churches, a theatre, and the Tremont hotel.



The *State House* stands on the brow of Beacon hill, fronting southeasterly towards the Common. It has Sumner street on the north and east, Beacon street on the south, and Hancock avenue on the west. The building is of an oblong form, measuring 173 feet in length, and 61 feet deep. It has two principal stories; the lower, or basement story is 20 feet high; the second or main story is 30 feet high. On the centre is an attic 20 feet high, and 60 feet wide with a pediment 15 feet

high. Above this a dome 52 feet in diameter, rises 36 feet, and terminates, at 25 feet higher, with a circular lantern which is surmounted by an elegant gilded cone.

The corner stone of this edifice was laid by Governor Samuel Adams, on the 5th of July, 1795. It was finished so as to be occupied by the Legislature on the 11th of January, 1798. The lower floor is 114 feet, and the tip of the cone is 260 feet, above the level of the sea. The whole appearance of the edifice is strikingly peculiar, and it forms a prominent object in the picture of Boston from whatever direction the city is viewed. The latitude and longitude of the State house* have been ascertained with minute accuracy by a gentleman of science, and are as follows: Latitude N. 42 deg. 20 min. 58. sec. and 4 tenths: Longitude W. 71 deg. 4 min. 9 sec.

The main story contains the Legislative halls. The centre hall is the Representatives' room, 55 feet square; the eastern hall is for the Senate; and the rooms in the west

* The latitude and longitude of an observatory on the southeast corner of Essex and Short streets, ascertained by the same gentleman, are latitude N. 42 deg. 20 min. 38.5 sec. Longitude W. 71 deg. 3 min. 48 sec. From these data the latitude and longitude of other points in the city may be estimated with tolerable accuracy. It is thus we have fixed those of the City Hall, on page 9.

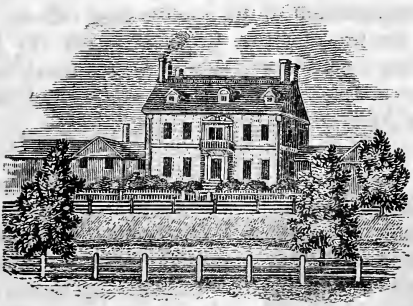
end for the Governor and Council, and for the use of the various committees of either house.

In the basement, at each end there are public offices for the accommodation of the Secretary and Treasurer of the commonwealth, and for the Adjutant General, and the Commissioners of the eastern land office. In the centre there is a public walk 50 feet square, on the north side of which there is a niche or temple built on purpose for the statue of Washington.

The *Statue* of Washington is a full length representation of that great and good man, exquisitely wrought in marble. It exhibits him in the act of surrendering his military commission, after the close of the revolutionary war, into the hands of the Congress from whom he first received it. He is dressed in what is called a Roman Toga, or gown, thrown loosely over the shoulders, and holds in his right hand the roll he which is about to

surrender. The likeness of the features is said to be very exact. This monument is open at all times to the inspection of the public, excepting sabbath days.

Near the State house, on the west, is yet standing the *mansion house* of that distinguish-



ed friend of liberty, John Hancock. It is an ancient stone building, venerable for its years, but more so for having been the residence of a man whose memory is so dear to the heart of every Bostonian, and every American. On the first risings of the spirit of liberty, Hancock was one among the foremost to take an active part. He devoted his property to the object, and when the British government hoped to retain the dominion of the colonies by moderation, pardon was of-

fered to all except Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, and John Hancock. Yet was he not daunted, but continued his exertions in his country's cause. In 1776, he was sent as representative to the Congress at Philadelphia, and signed the Declaration of Independence, as president of that body. When the constitution of Massachusetts was adopted, he was chosen the first governor, and continued in the favor of the people till his death; though he had some time retired from public office when that event took place. His name is held in grateful remembrance, and is perpetuated in the names of many institutions, and of the children of many of his cotemporaries. It is worthy of remark, that each of the three proscribed patriots became in turn, governors of the state.

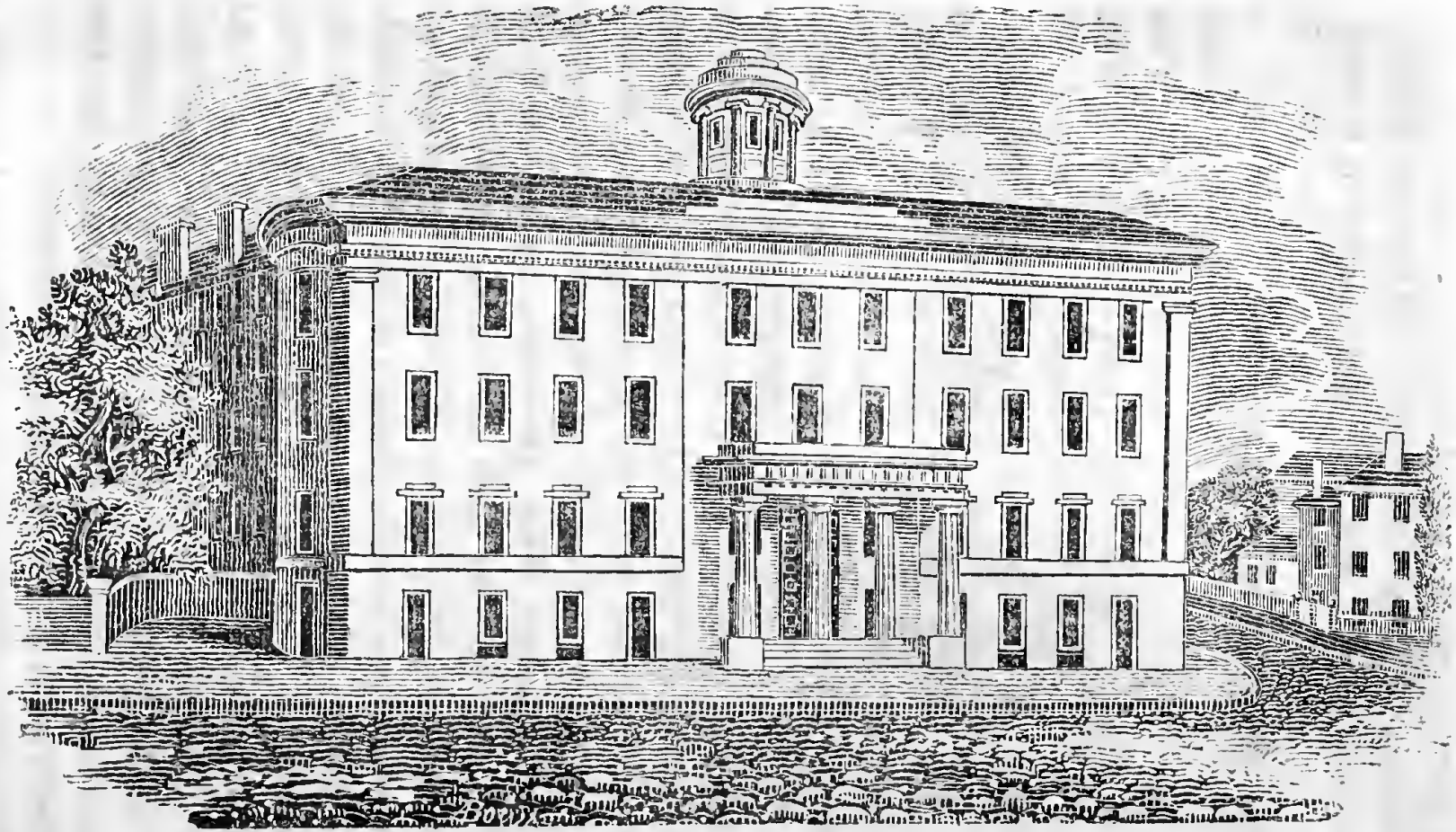
Directly in the rear of the State house when it was first erected, stood the highest part of Beacon hill. Its top was 138 feet and a half above the level of the sea; being about 30 feet higher than the floor of the state house. It was ascended by flights of steps at the head of Temple and of Park streets. On the summit, where in old times the *Beacon* stood, there was a monument to commemorate the principal events of the revolution. This was 60 feet high. It was

a place of delightful resort, and many are the regrets that it should ever have been demolished, even to make room for the elegant dwellings that occupy its place.

Passing from the State house easterly, through Beacon street, we arrive at the *Tremont House*, at the corner of Tremont street. This is a spacious hotel designed for the accommodation of strangers visiting the city. It is probably as splendid an establishment as any of its kind in the United States; and can hardly be surpassed in any other country. The corner stone of this house was laid July 4th 1828, with great ceremony: it was opened for the reception of company in 1829.

Opposite to the Tremont house is *Tremont Theatre*, which is also a very splendid building; having, as well as Tremont house, a granite front. This theatre was erected in 1827, and is now the only regular theatrical establishment in the city. The standard of education has been so much elevated and the taste of the community has undergone so essential a change within a few years, that it is found difficult to present entertainments sufficiently attractive to ensure so large and respectable audiences as formerly. Philosophical lectures and exhibitions have in some degree formed the substitute.

Nearly opposite to the theatre, and adjoin-



TREMONT HOUSE.

ing the premises of Tremont house, is the *Granary Burial Ground*. The most conspicuous object in it, is a monument to Franklin.

Benjamin Franklin was born in 1706, in a house then opposite the door of Old South church in Milk street. He was bred a printer in the office of his brother, at the head of Franklin avenue, between Court and Brattle streets; and by industrious devotion to his business acquired a handsome fortune. He found time to pursue the study of nature and philosophy, to an extent rarely equalled by those who are entirely devoted to such subjects. Dr Franklin spent the greater part of his life in Philadelphia, where he died in 1790. In his will he remembered his obligations to the free schools of Boston, where he received his only early education, and for which he expressed the greatest gratitude. He bequeathed a sum to the city for the encouragement of scholars, to be distributed in medals to such as evinced superior merit. He also left a fund for the benefit of worthy young mechanics.

*

The monument in the Granary was erected in 1827, by several gentlemen who highly appreciated the merits of Dr. Franklin, and more especially his filial affection for his parents, whose remains lie beneath this monument. It is built of granite block, from the Bunker hill monument quarry, and is 25 feet high.

Adjoining this burial place stands *Park Street Church*. It occupies the situation of a large building called the *Granary*, from the circumstance of its having been the place where large quantities of grain were formerly deposited. This church was built in 1809. It is one of the largest in the city. Its steeple is the highest, being 218 feet from the ground, 240 above high water mark, and almost as high as the cone of the State house. There is a cemetery for the dead under part of this church.

The other buildings on Park street, fronting the Common, are private dwelling houses, erected not many years ago. The lots which they occupy, constituted the Alms house,

Work house, and Bridewell, or house of Correction for the town, before the erection of the Alms house in Leverett street, in the year 1800. The whole once formed a part of the common.

Opposite the front of Park street church is Hamilton place, where formerly there was a large building called the *Manufactory house.* It belonged to the commonwealth; and was once demanded by a British general to be used as a barrack. The occupant, Mr Elisha Brown, refused admission, and kept possession several days. He was highly applauded at the time, as his tomb-stone, near the centre of the granary burial ground bears witness.

A little south, on Tremont street, we come to *St Paul's church.* This is a majestic and costly edifice, erected in 1820. It is built of fine grey granite. The body of the church is 112 feet long and 72 feet wide. It has six Ionic columns in front which are 3 feet 5 inches in diameter, and 32 feet high, formed of Potomac sand stone laid in courses. The interior is remarkable for its simplicity and beauty. Here is a monument to the memory of Gen Joseph Warren. Underneath the church are family tombs, built in such a manner as to obviate the objections commonly raised against such cemeteries.

Near to St Paul's, on the corner of West and Tremont streets, was a place of public resort called the *Amphitheatre*, and sometimes the *Washington Gardens*. It has been used of late years for various kinds of public exhibitions, but is now mostly gone into decay. A part of this lot has been recently taken by the Masonic Fraternity, for the purpose of erecting a Masonic Temple upon it.

Following the bounds of this ward from West street on Washington street, between Winter and Bromfield streets, we pass the Marlborough Hotel, a large and noted establishment for the purposes of a Tavern and Stage House.

In Bromfield street, on the south side, near to Tremont street, is the *Second Methodist Chapel*, a brick edifice erected in 1806. Its dimensions are 84 feet by 54 feet. In the middle course of hammered stone in the foundation of this house, there is a block said to have been taken from the celebrated rock at Plymouth, on which our forefathers landed in 1620. It is near the north east corner. The same ministers officiate here and at the chapel in North Bennet street, interchanging occasionally. By a rule of the church, it is customary for the preachers to be stationed in Boston only two years in succession.

Nearly opposite the front of the Methodist chapel opens Governor's alley, leading northerly into School street. School street took its name very early from the public school which was established on the town land, directly opposite the spot where the *Latin School House* now stands. It was established as early as the year 1635. When the present Stone, or King's, chapel was erected, the removal took place ; that was about the year 1752. There was some contention in regard to the propriety of accommodating the church, but it was finally adjusted by their erecting a brick school house on the lot now occupied by the present building. It stood farther back from the street, and contained but one school room. The present house is divided into three rooms, and the affairs of the school are conducted hy a master and submasters in a manner highly creditable to the city. Boys may enter here at nine years of age, if they have acquired a knowledge of English grammar and arithmetic, and pass through the course of studies necessary to fit them for Harvard College.

King's Chapel stands at the corner of School and Tremont street. The first chapel was a small wooden building, erected in 1688. It bore the name of King's, or Queen's, or their Majesties' chapel, according

to the style of the reigning sovereign of the British dominions. The present chapel was dedicated, August 21st, 1754. The Governors of the colony under the king usually made this house their place of worship. Its exterior is plain ; the tower on Tremont street, is supported by 12 massive pillars of wood. Its interior is finished after the Corinthian order of architecture. There are several marble monuments of elegant workmanship in the church ; underneath is a cemetery for the dead.

The *Chapel Burial Ground*, on the north side of the chapel, is the most ancient in the city. The decayed and falling wall in front, on Tremont street, was removed, and a durable and handsome one erected in its stead in the summer of 1830, just 200 years after the decease of Mr Johnson who is said to have been the first person buried in this ground. The tomb of his friend, the first Gov. Winthrop, who died in 1649, is to be seen here, and near it the grave stone of the first four ministers of the First Church.. The late Lt. Gov. William Phillips, whose mansion house is directly opposite, and whose name will he remembered so long as charity shall be a virtue, was here entombed. A marble monument designates the spot where

lies the Hon Thomas Dawes and his father, both eminently useful citizens.

The *Stone Court House*, on Court square, fronting towards School street, was built in 1810. It is an elegant building, of three stories, 140 feet in length, and of proportionate width. The Supreme Judicial Court, the Court of Common Pleas and the Probate Court hold their sessions here. The Register of Deeds and Register of Probate have their offices here, as do also the Clerks of the S. J. C. and C. C. P. The several branches of the city government have also been accommodated in this building, until September, 1830.

Farther down School street on the south side, stands the *Second Universal Church*, built in 1817. It is a plain building of brick, without a steeple. It stands on the spot occupied, in 1705 and afterward till 1747, by the French Protestant church. When this was dissolved, the house fell into the hands of Rev Andrew Croswell's adherents, who retained it mostly till about 1785. After that, the Roman Catholic church occupied it for some time, and at last it was taken down to make way for the present edifice.

A little south from School street, nearly opposite the Old South Church, in the rear of Province House Row, stands an ancient

building called the *Province House*. It formerly belonged to the commonwealth, and was the place of residence of the governors under the royal charter, when they were not inhabitants of the colony. It was built in 1679. Its turret bears a vane which has always attracted notice. It is an Indian chief directing his arrow from his bow in the course of the wind. This building and estate valued at 100,000 dollars was given by the commonwealth, to aid the funds of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Passing northwesterly on Washington street, nearly opposite to State street we find *Cornhill Square*, which is a very large and high brick block, erected in 1809 on the spot formerly occupied by the First church. It is also known by the name of Joy's Buildings.

In Court street on the south side, in the rear of the Stone Court House, we have the *Old Brick Court House*. This is said to have been a very handsome building in its day, and one of the most perfect models of architecture. The alterations which have been made in it and around it, have thrown it now into the shade. The Police Court is held in it every week day, and the United States' Courts occupy a part of it for their sessions. The district attorney, marshal, and district clerk have their offices in this building.

The house adjacent on the west of the Court house is also the property of the County, having formerly been the residence of the Jailor.

A few rods above the Old Court House, at the corner of Tremont street, is the *Boston Eye and Ear Infirmary*, for the gratuitous treatment of the poor who labor under diseases of either of those organs. The building in which the Infirmary is kept, belongs to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association.

Between Court street and Pemberton Hill we have a block called Scollay's buildings. Here is kept the Provident Institution or *Savings Bank*. In this institution every poor person may deposit from time to time his little earnings, whenever they amount to five dollars, and receive interest on the same as long as it remains in the bank over three months. If he is sick or otherwise in need, he may take it out whenever he thinks it best. A very great number of persons have improved the opportunity which this Institution offers, and have derived essential benefits from it.

The estates on *Pemberton Hill*, are valuable for the gardens attached to them. That of Mr Gardiner Green is one of the most elegant and tasteful, that is to be found in the ci-

ty, or vicinity. It is laid out on rising grounds, and beautifully diversified with walks, adorned with flowers, shrubbery and fruits.

At the foot of Pemberton Hill, we enter Howard street, named after the great philanthropist, John Howard, and pass on to Bulfinch street, where we find the Third, or *Central Universalist Church.* This is a brick building, with two similar towers or cupolas. The interior is finished in a very nice manner. The pulpit is of variegated maple, elevated on a pedestal of black and white marble. This house stands on the corner of Bulfinch street and Bulfinch place.

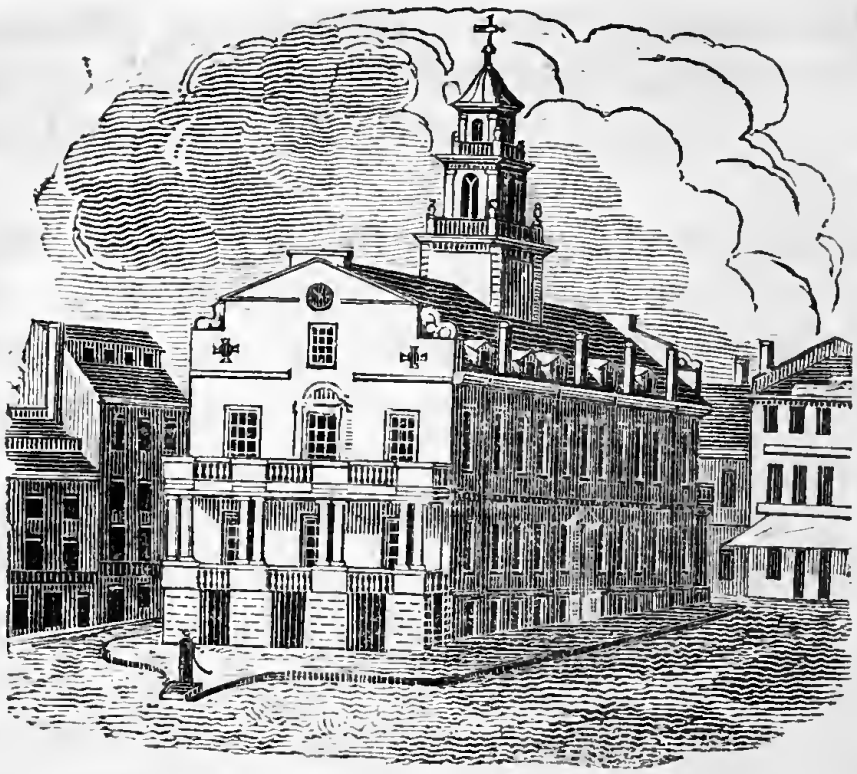
At the other, or west end of Bulfinch place, on the west side of Bowdoin street, is the new *Stone Church*, erected by the principal owners of the Hanover church, which was destroyed by fire on the morning of the first of February, 1830. The society immediately took measures for obtaining another location, and commenced their work in Bowdoin street early in the summer.

Derne street extends west from Bowdoin across Temple street to Hancock street. In it is situated the *Bowdoin School*, erected in 1821. The High school for girls, which was supported 18 months by the city, was kept in this building. It is now occupied as an English grammar school.

The last subject to be noticed in this ward is the *African Baptist Church*, situated in the rear of the west side of Belknap street. It is the largest of the African meeting houses. It is built of brick, and was first opened for worship in 1806. In the basement story is a school room, where a public school is kept.

WARD VIII.

Ward No 8 contains 5072 inhabitants: increase in 10 years, 1484. It is bounded north by State street; east by Kilby and Atkinson street and the sea; south by Summer and Bedford streets; west by Washington street. Its boundary line runs thus: From the westerly end of State street through 'Washington street, on the easterly side, to Bedford street, through Bedford and Summer streets, on the northerly side, to the sea, thence to Russia wharf, thence through Atkinson street, on the westerly side, to Milk street, through Milk to Kilby street, on the northerly side, through Kilby, on the westerly side, to State street, through State street, on the southerly side to Washington street.'



The first object of note in this ward is the CITY HALL, situated at the head of State street. The present building was erected in 1714, after the destruction of one which occupied the same spot, in the great fire of 1711. This fire commenced in Williams' court, on the west side of Washington street, midway between Court and School streets. Its ravages destroyed all the houses on both sides of Cornhill (the name of Washington street at that time from the Dock square to School street.) Some of the houses which were built soon after this event are yet standing; one bears the date of 1712. The size of the

bricks and the style of building, in these houses and in the City Hall, are a guide to the age of buildings erected about the same period.

The first *Town House*, as the City Hall was formerly called, was built between the years 1657 and 1659. It was a wooden building, sufficiently large to accommodate the courts and town-meetings of those times. It appears to have been owned in part by the town and partly by individuals. When it was rebuilt in 1713, the town bore one half of the expense and the province bore the other half. It was again destroyed by fire in December 1747, so far that it became necessary to make the interior entirely anew. Then the province bore one half the expense, the county of Suffolk a quarter, and the remaining quarter was assessed on Boston. Since the new State House has been built, the property of the whole building has been vested in the town, and it has been known by the name of *Old State House*.

For thirty years it had been occupied for various purposes of trade and for public offices. In 1830, it received repairs and alterations which are made to accommodate the Post Office, the Public Reading Room or Merchants' Hall, and the City Officers. On the 17th of September it was dedicated by

the name of *City Hall.* It is in length, 112 feet, in breadth, 36 feet. On the centre of the roof is a tower. The fronts on Washington and State streets have each a portico. During the repairs in 1830, the grave stone of Mr William Paddy was found, who died in 1658. He was one of the Selectmen, and some persons surmised that he had been buried on the spot; but the supposition was entirely without foundation, as at that very time the first building was undoubtedly in progress. The spot, moreover, had previously been the common market place.

The City Hall, standing in the very centre of business, has long been the point from which distances in and around Boston have been reckoned. The bearing of the dome of the State House from the cupola of the City Hall, is S. 84 3-4 W. from the true meridian: by the needle, N. 89 1-2 W. making the direction, according to more common modes of expression, West, 5 deg. and 1-4 South. An accurate survey has been taken and the results published by Mr Hales in a convenient volume for general reference. From his work we select the following measurements:

From City Hall to Charles River Bridge,

1. Through Ann and Lynn streets, 6,153 ft.
2. " Union, Salem and Prince " 4,140 ft.
3. Over Pond street, 3,960 ft.

From Winnesimit Ferry to City Hall 4,326 ft.
" City Hall to green stores at the corner of the street leading to South Boston Bridge, 5,907 ft.
From green stores to Roxbury line, 5,923 ft.
" City Hall to W. Boston Bridge, 3,894 ft.
" City Hall to head of Long wharf, 951 ft.
" City Hall to end of Long wharf, 2,691 ft.

A mile measures 5,280 feet; so that the length of Boston varies but little from 3 miles, and its breadth but little from one mile and a quarter.

State street extends from Washington street eastward to the head of Long wharf. That part of it which lies above or west of Kilby street is called the *Exchange*, a place of resort for mercantile men to meet and transact their money affairs. Here are most of the banks of the city. There are 17 of them in all, besides the United States bank, noticed in Ward No 4. The State Bank midway between Congress and Kilby Street is the only building distinguished by its exterior appearance from the rest. It was built in 1798 for the Old United States bank, and bears the American Eagle on its front. Most of the Insurance offices, of which there are 20 for various objects, are kept in State Street. The landed estates here are the most valuable of any in the city.

State Street has been the scene of many memorable events: of no one more remarkable than the *Boston Massacre* on the 5th of March, 1770. On that night several men of Boston were killed by a party of British soldiers, who were stationed at the head of Exchange Street as a guard before the Custom House, which was then kept on the spot now occupied by the Union Bank, on the south east corner of Exchange street. It was a deed of horror which brought together thousands of the people, who could not be reconciled till all the British troops were removed out of the town. The soldiers were indicted and tried for murder; but they were acquitted, on the ground that they fired in self defence, or that the evidence of the contrary was not sufficient to justify the taking of their lives.

This event roused the whole country to the danger of standing armies, quartered among the citizens in time of peace, and increased the determination of the sons of liberty to resist every aggression of the British Government. The anniversary of the massacre was commemorated, annually, by an oration, until after the Peace of 1783, when the custom of celebrating the *Fourth of July* was substituted in its stead.

Kilby street, which forms the eastern boundary of this Ward, leads into Liberty square,

which takes its name from another demonstration of popular feeling. It was in opposition to the *Stamp Act*, a law of the British Parliament which required that all notes and papers of business should have a certain stamp. For this stamp, whoever used the paper was to pay a certain sum of money. This our fathers refused to do, on the ground that the British Parliament had no right to tax them at all. Therefore, when the stamped paper and stamps were sent over, and a gentleman appointed to distribute and sell them, they resolved that he should not do so. Accordingly they flocked in great numbers to his office, which stood on Kilby street, near the head of what is now Liberty street. The water at that time came up as far or farther than the square. The office was not a very large building, and without much difficulty the mob overturned it and threw the materials into the dock. This was in the year 1765 : in the next year the stamp act was repealed, and no stamps were ever used in Boston, under British authority. There had before that time been stamp laws under the authority of the province, and there have since been such under the Congress of the United States. The objection was not to the amount of the tax, or the form of it, but to the principle that Great Britain assumed the right to tax the colonies,

without their own consent by their proper representatives.

The dock, into which the stamp office was thrown was called *Oliver's Dock.* It originally extended across Kilby street, as far as the east end of Merchants' hall. Formerly the lower part of Water street was overflowed by the tide which ascended a creek as far up as Congress street. Opposite the south west corner of Merchant's hall the marsh is found at seven feet below the pavement. On the north-west corner of Water and Congress streets, opposite the west end of Merchants' hall, is said to have been a shipbuilder's yard. A little farther up Water street, at the corner of Devonshire street, we find the blue clay about six feet from the surface. From these facts, it is probable that the descent to the water must have been quite abrupt, from the high bank or margin of the creek.

Most of the *Newspapers* are issued from printing offices in Congress street and its immediate vicinity. The Columbian Centinel is the oldest, under its present name; it was first published in 1784. The first Newspaper ever published in Boston, was the *Boston News-Letter*, which was commenced on the 24th of April, 1704, by John Campbell, and was published once a week for 72 years. There are now more than 20 Newspapers,

some of which are published daily, some tri-weekly, and others semi-weekly or weekly.

Where the Boston Stereotype Foundry now stands, on the west side of Congress street, there formerly was a *Quaker Meeting-house* and burial ground. The house was built before the year 1717, and stood till 1825. There are few if any persons of the denomination of Friends or Quakers now resident in Boston. When they first came here in 1655, they met with severe persecution; now they would be received with the open arms of friendship. They will find a new meeting-house erected in Milton place for their accommodation, the foundation of which was commenced in 1830.

Near the old Quaker meeting house lot, on the north, stood the celebrated *Exchange Coffee House*. It was an enormous building, of seven stories high, and covering 12,753 feet of ground. It was designed as a hotel for the accommodation of mercantile men, and had numerous halls and smaller rooms for the convenience of individuals and of parties. The whole interior was destroyed by fire on the evening of the third of November, 1818. Since that, the land has been divided into lots and built upon, for various purposes. The present Exchange Coffee House stands on part of the same land, and is a more manageable, if not more commodious edifice.

There are in this ward eight churches. The *Old South* stands at the corner of Washington and Milk streets. It was built in 1730, in place of one which had served the congregation from the time the church was gathered in 1669. This is supposed to be the largest house of worship in the city. It is selected for the anniversary celebrations of the General Election and National Independence. It was dishonorably profaned by the British soldiery during the siege of Boston in 1775, and turned into a riding school for their horses and troopers to exercise in.

The *Fourth Baptist Church* stands a few rods from Milk street on the west side of Federal street. It was opened for religious worship in 1827. It is a neat edifice 74 feet wide and 86 feet long, including the porch. The land on which the building stands formed part of the estate of the late Robert Treat Paine, a man of eminence for his patriotism, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence.

The *Church* at the corner of Berry and Federal streets was commenced in 1727, by a society of Irish Presbyterians under the care of the Rev John Moorhead. In 1744, they built a new and commodious house which they occupied until the year 1787. At that time Mr Moorhead and most of the original

members having died, the remaining members resolved to adopt the Congregational mode of church government, and chose the Rev Jeremy Belknap for their pastor. The present house was built in 1809. This church was the place of meeting for the Convention which gave the consent of Massachusetts to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. It is from this circumstance that the street derives its name of *Federal street;* formerly it was called Long-lane.

Milton Place in which the New Quaker Meeting house stands, opens on the west side of Federal street nearly opposite High street.

The *Roman Catholic Church*, or church of the Holy Cross, stands on the south side of Franklin street, not far from Federal street. It was built in 1803. It is under the direction of a Bishop and several assistant ministers. The first meetings of the members of this church in Boston took place about the year 1784, in the house formerly occupied by the French Protetsant Church in School street, where the Universalist Church now stands.

Franklin Place and street contains a large number of handsome brick buildings on each side. They were commenced in 1793, by the Tontine Association, and when completed were at first called *The Tontine.* In the cen-

tre of the place is a grass plat 300 feet in length, and about 30 wide, which contains a monumental urn in memory of Dr Franklin. In the middle of the Tontine is an arched way leading through Arch street to Summer street. Over this arch are kept the *Boston Library*, and the library of the *Massachusetts Historical Society.*

Arch street opens nearly opposite Chauncy place, in which is situated *First Church.* This of course is the oldest religious Society in the city. It was formed by the subscription of a covenant, on the 30th day of July, 1630. Their first pastor was Rev John Wilson. In a year or two after, Mr John Cotton came over, and was Mr. Wilson's colleague, in the capacity of teacher. Their first meeting-house stood near State street, on the lot which makes the corner of the east side of Devonshire street. In 1639, they had built a new house on Cornhill square. That was burnt in 1711, and then the large edifice called the *Old Brick*, was built on the same spot. This last stood till 1808, when the society removed to their present house. *Chauncy place* takes its name from one of the most celebrated of the ministers, who have officiated in this church, the Rev Charles Chauncy, D. D.

New South Church, on Church Green, at the junction of Summer and Bedford streets, was first opened for worship on the 8th of Jan-

uary, 1717. A sermon was preached on the occasion both in the forenoon and afternoon. That house stood almost a hundred years. The present edifice was erected in 1814, and is one of the most elegant in the city. The body of the building is an octagon. It has a porch in front from which the steeple rises to the height of 190 feet.

Trinity Church stands at the corner of Summer and Hawley streets. Its corner stone was laid September 25th, 1828. The style of the building is elegant beyond that of most other churches ; the walls are of the Quincy granite. The interior unites simplicity with great majesty. This is the second church of the same society. The former house was built of wood in 1734, soon after the society was formed. There is a cemetery of family tombs beneath the church.

It remains to mention in this ward, the *Federal Street Theatre*. When a theatre was first established in Boston, there was great opposition to it. Many people thought it would prove the ruin of young persons, and that the injury to the community, from this cause, would far exceed the pleasure that would be produced by theatrical entertainments. The friends of the theatre however prevailed, and a large one was built, in the year 1794, on the corner of Federal and Franklin streets. Another was built near the

Common in 1796, and called the *Haymarket Theatre.*

The Federal street house was destroyed by fire in February, 1798, and rebuilt in the course of the ensuing summer. It is now about 152 feet in length, 61 wide and 40 high. Since the establishment of the Tremont Theatre, after two years expensive competition, it has been found best to discontinue the Federal street exhibitions, except for occasional oddities. Haymarket Theatre was soon discontinued and was taken down in 1803.

WARD IX.

Ward No 9 contains 4514 inhabitants; increase in ten years, 994. It is bounded north by State street, east and south by the harbor; west by Atkinson and Kilby streets. It is defined by lines running 'from the northerly end of India street, the southerly side of State, to Kilby street, the easterly side of Kilby, to Milk street, the southerly side of Milk, to Atkinson street, the easterly side of Atkinson street, to the sea, thence by the sea, to the northerly end of India street.'

The most prominent object in this ward is *Fort Hill*, which in fact may be said to have originally formed the whole of the ward. For, all the wharves and all the streets east of Kilby and Battery-march streets are made land; and this hill furnished probably no small part of the materials that composed them. The height of Fort hill in ancient times was estimated at 80 feet. The ascent, now, from Milk street, through Oliver, Hamilton, or Pearl streets, and High street, is very considerable; although the top of the hill has been levelled to make a mall, or place for promenades.

This mall is surrounded by new brick buildings, on the east, north, and west, called *Washington place*. On the south side there is the gun house of the Washington Artillery company, and the *Boylston School*. This school was established in 1819, and takes its name in honor of Thomas and Ward Nicholas Boylston, former citizens of Boston, whose liberal donations to the city and to Cambridge college, entitle them to grateful remembrance.

A *Fort* was erected on this hill in very early times, and it was the scene of a very famous exploit in the year 1689. Sir Edmund Andros had been sent to this country from England, to take upon himself the gov-

ernment here, under the king of England, in violation of the old charters. The people were displeased with him, as well as with his object, and compelled him to seek shelter in this fort, where he was attacked and made prisoner. He and several of his officers were kept in confinement, until news arrived from England that a new king had ascended the throne, from whom the colonies expected more favorable treatment.

The *Sconce*, or *South Battery*, (as it was called, in distinction from the North Battery, in ward No 2,) was built at the foot of Fort hill on the east side, near the head of India street, as it is now called. It made the southerly termination of the 'circular line.'

In the year 1805, several gentlemen, who were proprietors of a ship yard and the wharves and flats between Battery-march street and State street, associated for the purpose of improving their estates. They built *Broad street* and *India street*. These great improvements were rapidly accomplished, and the cross streets were completed about the same time. The work was principally finished in 1809. The space thus rescued from the water and made into solid land, for building lots and streets, measured about 1350 feet in length, and 450 in depth, or about 600,000 square feet.

India wharf was built about the same time with Broad street. *Central wharf* which extends into the harbor from India street, about midway between India wharf and Long wharf, is 1240 feet long and 150 feet wide. There are 54 brick stores on this wharf, uniformly built, four stories high. There is an arch in the centre, over which is an observatory, where the telegraphic signals are displayed. This wharf was completed in 1816.

Custom house street runs east from Broad street opposite Battery-march street, to India street. On the north side of this street stands the United States' *Custom-House*. This building was erected in 1810. It is a good specimen of architecture, and well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. It is 60 feet long and three stories high, including the basement. The front is partly of brick and partly of stone, with a colonnade 60 feet long and 10 wide, formed by 10 stone columns, 14 feet high. A triangular pediment crowns the front, with the American eagle on its top.

The principal wharves south of India wharf are Liverpool and *Russia wharf*. The latter was formerly called Russel's wharf; it having been owned by Mr Thomas Russel, a wealthy and respected merchant. It opens

on Purchase street opposite Atkinson street, and makes one of the limits of the ward.

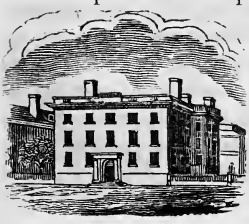
Liverpool wharf in the days of the revolution was called Griffin's wharf. Here lay the famous *tea ships* which were entered on the night of December 16th, 1773, by a band of determined patriots, and their whole cargoes discharged into the sea. The men were disguised as Indians, and never yet have been publicly known. A multitude of people stood by on the wharf and in the street, ready to defend them if they had been resisted, or in any way injured.

The cause of this transaction was that the British Government, being determined to assert the right to tax the colonies, had demanded a small duty on tea when it should be imported into America. The people of Boston and other ports refused to drink tea, that had paid such a duty; and to show their determination, the above measure was resolved upon and carried into execution. It brought the vengeance of the British Parliament upon the town, and the Boston Port Bill was passed, by which it was forbidden to load or unload any vessel in the harbor of Boston. This bore hardest upon the poorest inhabitants of the town, who subsisted by their daily labor; the rich suffered severely, but could bear it better. The Bostonians, however, had the satisfaction to enjoy the sympathies of

their countrymen, who, from all quarters sent them donations of provisions and other necessaries. This severe law continued in force, until Gen Washington drove the British from the town.

Near the head of Liverpool wharf, on the east side of Purchase street, stands *Purchase Street Church*, which was built in 1826. The dedication took place on Thursday, August 24th. The whole plan of this building is neat, simple and convenient. It is built of rough hewn granite and covers a space of 81 by 74 feet.

On the other side of Purchase street, not far from Broad street, is erected the *Mariner's Church*. It was built by the Boston Seaman's Friend's Society, in 1829, and is intended as a place of worship for seamen and their friends, who may be resident or strangers here. The *Bethel Church* in Hanover avenue, Ward No 1, formerly the Methodist chapel, is also appropriated to the use of seamen for public worship, under another society.



In Pearl street on the west side, near to High street, we have the *Boston Atheneum*. This establishment originated in 1806, and has now become a most valuable and

splendid library, with all desirable conveniences for literary pursuits. The number of volumes is above 25,000. There is a large collection of medals and pictures and statuary. A reading-room contains almost all the periodicals of the day, with the most valuable public newspapers and journals. The building was presented in part to the Institution by the late Mr James Perkins, a public spirited and liberal merchant of the city. Subscribers to the Atheneum have privileges in proportion to their subscriptions, or interest in the property of the Institution. A proprietor pays 300 dollars and has a right to three tickets of admission. A life subscriber pays 100 dollars for his own benefit. An annual subscriber has the privileges of the Atheneum for 10 dollars per year.

In the rear of the Atheneum is the *Gallery of Fine Arts*, or Atheneum Hall. The building is of three stories, 60 feet long and 50 wide. The lower story is divided into apartments for libraries and apparatus; the second is a lecture room that accommodates 500 persons; the third is an Exhibition room fitted purposely for the exhibition of paintings. The patronage which this institution has received, is an honor to the citizens of Boston; and with other examples of munificence, has acquired for the city the distinc-

tion of being the literary emporium of the western world. May the appellation never be less deserved.

The *New Jerusalem Society*, or followers of the religious opinions of Baron Swedenborg, hold their meetings for worship in the Athenæum Hall. This society has existed in Boston since the year 1818. They first associated on the 15th of August, in that year, and were incorporated, in February, 1823.

WARD X.

Ward No 10 contains 4940 inhabitants; increase in 10 years, 1319. It is bounded on the north by Summer, Bedford and West streets, west by the Common, south by Boylston and Essex streets, east by the harbor, or sea. The boundary runs from the southwest side of Bull's wharf, the southerly side of Bedford and West streets, to Common street, through Common to Boylston street, the northerly side of Boylston and Essex streets to Front street, easterly side of Front street, to the sea, and by the sea to Bull's wharf.'

On the corner of Sea and Summer streets, near the head of Bull's wharf, we find the Meeting-house of the *Christian Church.* It is a neatly built brick house, having under the hall for worship a basement story, which is occupied by tenants for purposes of merchandise. Most of the other churches have cellars under them, which are let for the storage of goods, but this and the church in Union street are the two first which have adopted the plan of improving the basement in a similar way.

From this point Sea street extends southerly to the Free Bridge; it is mostly a new street, having been built within a few years. South street is the next street parallel to Sea street. It is adorned on either side with shady trees. Lincoln street comes next, passing from Summer to Essex street; it bears up the name of Gen Benjamin Lincoln, who commanded the Massachusetts militia in Shay's rebellion, 1787, and was sometime collector of the port of Boston.

At the corner of Lincoln and Essex street is the *Boston Female Asylum.* This institution provides for orphan girls who have no father or mother to take care of them. It began in the year 1800, and has been of great benefit to many little girls, who have grown up to be useful and happy, in conse-

quence of the good instruction they have received from the kind matrons of this house, and the habits of diligence and skill which they have here attained in all kinds of house work.

The church in Essex street at the corner of Rowe place is called *Union Church*, from the circumstance that it was composed of members from several other churches in Boston and the vicinity. The house in which they worship, was built in 1819. The church was formed, under its present name, in August, 1822.

The two most noted ranges of buildings in this ward, are Hayward place and La Fayette place. *Hayward place* takes its name in honor of the late Dr Lemuel Hayward, an eminent physician. It opens on the east side of Washington street, at No 350, a few rods north of Essex street, and contains about 20 brick houses, built in the modern style of elegance and convenience.

Lafayette place fronts the Common, from West street, near to Boylston street: it presents a uniform range of four story brick buildings, originally having each a row of freestone columns in front, to support the walk on the piazza. Hence its former name of Colonnade row, which was changed to the present appellation in honor of General Lafayette, in 1824, the year of his visit to America.

In the rear of Lafayette place is Mason street, in which are situated the Adams school and the Medical College. The *Adams school* was opened in 1817. There was a school house in this neighborhood as early as 1717. It was a one story building, appropriated to the writing department. Mr Rufus Webb, one of its former masters, has perpetuated his memory by a bequest to the city for the advancement of education.

The *Massachusetts Medical College* belongs to Harvard University, and is appropriated to the use of the medical professors, who deliver lectures here every winter to young gentlemen who are engaged in the study of medicine. The edifice is of brick, 88 feet in length, and 43 in its greatest breadth. It has a dome upon it with a sky-light and balustrade, and in a more sightly situation, would be considered an elegant building.

WARD XI.

Ward No 11 contains 4227 inhabitants; increase in 10 years, 803. It is bounded east by the sea, or Front street; south-west-

erly by Pine and Warren streets; southerly by Elliot street; northerly and north-easterly by the Western avenue, Charles street, Boylston street, and Essex street. The lines are thus described: 'the westerly side of Front street, to Essex street, the southerly side of Essex and Boylston streets, through Charles street, to the Mill Dam, thence by Charles river, to Pleasant street, across Pleasant to Elliot street, the northerly side of Elliot to Warren street, the easterly side of Warren to Washington street, the westerly side of Washington street, to Pine street, the northerly side of Pine street, to the sea, thence by the sea, to Front street.'

This ward includes the Boylston Market house, and hall, two churches and one bank.

Boylston Hall is situated at the corner of Boylston and Washington streets. It was so named in honor of Ward Nicholas Boylston. It was opened in 1810. Its length is 120 feet, width 50 feet, height 3 stories, with a deep cellar. On the first floor there are stalls for the sale of provisions. In an adjacent building there are vegetable stalls. The second story is divided into rooms for various purposes, on each side of the house, and separated by a long entry. The third story contains the hall, which is occupied mostly by

the *Handel and Haydn Society*, for instruction and exhibitions in music.

Hollis Street Church, on the south side of Hollis street, is the third house in which this society has worshipped. The first was built in 1732. Being of wood, it was entirely destroyed in the great fire of April 20th, 1787. This fire laid waste all the dwelling-houses from Elliot to Tremont (then Nassau,) street, on the west side of Washington street, and on the east side, all from Beach street to the corner opposite Tremont street. A new church was erected on the same spot, soon after; it was an elegant structure of wood, and remained here till 1810, when it was taken down to make way for the present house, which was dedicated January 31st, 1811. The name of Hollis street comes from that of Mr Thomas Hollis, a patron of Harvard College, and generous contributor to this church. The celebrated Rev Matthew Byles officiated in this church from its first establishment until the American Revolution.

Pine Street Church stands on the east side of Washington street, at the corner of Pine street, directly opposite to Warren street. It was dedicated on Christmas day, December 25th, 1827. A church of 45 members had been previously formed on the first of September, the same day on which the Salem church

in Salem street, was formed. The front of this building is finished in the Grecian Doric style: the pediment is supported by 6 Doric columns.

The *Washington Bank*, nearly opposite to Boylston hall, is a very handsome building, at the corner of Beach street. Its front presents a range of granite pillars from the quarries at Quincy.

Front street, which lies partly in this ward and partly in ward No 12, was built in 1805, across the flats between the easterly end of Beach street, and the head of Boston South bridge. The docks on the west side of this street were not all filled and built upon, in the year 1830.

Liberty Tree, so famous in the annals of the revolution, stood near the corner of Essex street, almost opposite Boylston hall. The square around it was a place of resort for the 'Sons of Liberty,' on all special occasions, after the 14th of August, 1765. Great pains were taken to keep it in order by pruning and other measures. It has, however, fallen, and in its place a Liberty pole was erected by a number of citizens, on the 2d of July, 1826. It was intended to have been done during the visit of Lafayette to the city, and the following lines were written for the occasion by the late Judge Dawes.

'Of high renown, here grew the Tree,
The ELM so dear to LIBERTY:
Your sires beneath its sacred shade,
To Freedom early homage paid.
This day with filial awe surround
Its root, that sanctifies the ground,
And by your father's spirits swear,
The rights they left you'll not impair.'

WARD XII.

Ward No 12, contains 7746 inhabitants; increase in 10 years, 4337. It is bounded within the peninsula, north and north-easterly by Pine, Warren, and Elliot streets; west by the water: south by Roxbury line, and east by the harbor. It includes also South Boston; and its limits are thus defined: 'the southerly side of Pine, across Washington street, to Warren street, the westerly side of Warren, to Elliot street, the southerly side of Elliot, across Pleasant street, to Charles river, all southerly of the above, including South Boston.

Grace Church, west of Pleasant street, on the new land at the corner of Piedmont and Cedar streets, is the neat house of worship, occupied by the Episcopal society in connex-

ion with the Rev James Sabine. This house was built in 1827. The society had then been in existence about 8 years, under the ministry of Mr Sabine.

The *South Congregational Church* is in this ward, on Washington street, at the corner of Castle street, about 20 rods south of Pine street church. It was in progress at the same time, and was dedicated on the 30th of January, 1828. The appearance of this house is neat and elegant, somewhat varying in its interior construction from most churches in the city: the ceiling being lower, and the pulpit standing in a recess.

The *Franklin School* stands on the other side of Washington street, a little farther south than the last mentioned church. It is a brick building, and was erected in 1825. Prior to that period, the school was established in Nassau (now Tremont,) street, a short distance from Washington street.

Washington street is now the name of the main street through the city, from Roxbury line to the market. Formerly this name was appropriated only to that part of this street from Roxbury to the green stores at the corner of South Bridge street. At this latter place, a fortification was thrown across the neck, many years before the revolution, and the *fortification gates* were kept shut, to pre-

vent the entrance of enemies. The road from the gates to Roxbury was then called the neck: it lay barren and mostly unimproved, and in some parts was so low that the high tides would overflow it.

When Gen Washington drove the British from the town of Boston, there was but one way in which he could enter with the American troops on foot, and that was over the neck. The British are said to have strewed the road with crows' feet, an iron article with 4 or 5 points, so contrived, that which ever way it fell, one point should be upwards and be almost sure to wound the feet of the soldiers and the horses. But the General and his troops overcame small as well as great obstacles, and entered the town triumphantly, while the British fleet was sailing out with all the soldiers of his majesty. It was in allusion to this triumphant entry, that the street received its name of WASHINGTON.

After the peace, and while he was president of the United States, Washington visited Boston, in 1789, and was received with unbounded joy. So also was President Munroe, in 1817, and General Lafayette, in 1824 The youngest and the oldest united their voices and their hearts together, to pay homage to men who had devoted their lives to the liberties of America.

On the east side of Washington street near the extremity of the city is the largest public *burial ground*. It is enclosed by a handsome wall, and the walks among the tombs are neatly and soberly laid out, so as at once to be 'pleasant and mournful to the soul.'

On the marsh, east of the neck lands, there are located some valuable *Ropewalks*. In former times these establishments were kept within the town. Some were on Mount Vernon, and some near the Hospital lot. There were others in Pearl street, which were burnt in 1794, in a most destructive fire. The town compassionated the case of the sufferers so much, as to grant them the use of the lands at the bottom of the common, where the walks were again burnt several times. They were finally removed in 1824, at a great expense to the city, into whose possession the land has reverted.

SOUTH BOSTON.

South Boston constitutes a large portion of ward No 12. It was formerly a part of Dorchester, and was annexed to Boston by an

act of the legislature, in the year 1804. The territory thus added to the city, comprised an extent of 560 acres of land ; but there were resident on it only 10 families. By the census of 1830, the number of inhabitants in the same limits was 2865.

South Boston is, geographically speaking, a peninsula, connected on the south-west by Dorchester neck to the town of Dorchester. The line of separation is described in the law annexing it to Boston, as running north, 37 1-2 degrees west from a point in Old harbor to a point in that part of Boston harbor called South Bay, which runs up towards Roxbury. Its greatest length is from Nook's hill, on the north-west, opposite the city, to Dorchester point on the south-east, opposite to Castle Island, from which it is rather less than a mile distant. The marsh or meadow lands on each side of Dorchester neck are covered by the tide at high water.

Dorchester heights, where the American army under General Thomas, by direction of Gen Washington, threw up a fortification on the night of the 4th of March, 1776, and *Nook's hill*, where they also erected another battery on the night of the 16th, will long be remembered in history. It was the sight of these works, erected almost under their own eyes, that alarmed the British, under Gen

Howe, and determined him to evacuate the town, the next morning; though he had 10,000 soldiers and marines at his command. Nook's hill has been mostly levelled, but Dorchester heights yet remain. Instead, however, of the old redoubts, there are now to be seen the remains of forts thrown up in 1814, by the Massachusetts militia. Their elevation above the sea is from 118 to 135 feet.

The owners of land in South Boston began immediately after its annexation to Boston, to take measures for increasing its value, and to induce people to settle there. It was regularly laid out into streets and squares, and the privilege of building with wood has been allowed, under less restrictions than are imposed within the city.

There are in operation here several extensive manufactories, and some ship-building is carried on. There are five churches and a large school house. Here also is the House of Industry, for the poor of the city, and the Juvenile Institution, or house of employment for juvenile offenders.

Hawes place Church is the oldest in South Boston. Its meetings were first held in 1810; it was incorporated in 1818, and a church formed in 1819. It takes its name in remembrance of Mr John Hawes, one of its earliest members and principal benefactors.

Hitherto they have only a temporry place of worship.

St Matthew's Church began its meetings in 1816, and in 1818 their house of worship was built and consecrated. It is situated on the west side of Broadway, and is a neat and commodious brick building. A service of plate for the use of the altar was presented by the ladies of Christ church, and the pulpit, desk, and chancel were furnished with appropriate dressings by the ladies of Trinity church.

St Augustine's Chapel, as we may read on a tablet wrought into the front of the building, was 'erected by the Catholic congregation of Boston, with the approbation and assistance of Right Rev Bishop Cheverus, A. D. 1819.' It is a neat brick building, and has a burial ground attached to it, where those of the Roman Catholic persuasion mostly bury their dead. It is situated on the north side of Dorchester street, a short distance west from the head of Broadway.

The *Evangelical Church* was constituted in 1823. This house of worship is of brick, 70 feet by 50, every way commodious, but without galleries, except at the ends. It was dedicated on the ninth of March, 1825. It stands on Broadway, north of St Matthew's church.

South Boston Methodist Episcopal Society was incorporated February 15, 1825. They had previously erected a house of worship, which was dedicated January 22, 1825, and has since been sold to the Baptist society. They have not now any regular meetings.

The *Baptist Church* at South Boston is a branch of the Federal street Baptist church. Their house of worship was finished in the summer of 1830. It is a well proportioned building, of wood; the frame of which was formerly that of the first Baptist meeting house in Stillman street. It stands on the north-east side of Broadway, not far from St Matthew's.

Hawes School stands on the high ground, on the east side of Broadway. It is a brick building, and was erected in 1823. It takes its name from Mr Hawes, before mentioned, who has provided for some endowment of it.

The House of Industry and the Juvenile Institution are two large stone buildings of similar structure, standing on the high grounds between the forts and the harbor. Being colored white, they show to much advantage in the views of South Boston from various points. The premises cover 61 acres of land, and are surrounded by a durable stockade fence.

The *House of Industry* was opened in the year 1825, for the reception of the virtuous, aged, infirm and industrious poor. It is under the management of a Board of nine Directors, chosen annually by the city council, with powers similar to those exercised by Overseers of the poor. Any person who is desirous of admission for himself or others, being proper subjects, may obtain a permit from one of the Overseers of the poor in each ward, or of the Directors, at their office or their houses. The Overseers of the poor have no control over the House of Industry; but it is discretionary with them to send the sick there, or to afford them assistance at their own homes.

The *Juvenile Institution* stands a little to the south-east of the House of Industry. It was opened in September, 1826, for the reception of juvenile offenders under the age of eighteen, condemned by the proper authorities for various crimes; such as pilfering, quarrelling, swearing, disobedience to parents, truancy, and wandering about the city without any proper employment. Here they are taught industrious habits, and are occupied in some agricultural or mechanical labor, and are placed under the care of a schoolmaster to instruct them in those branches of a common education, which they were so unwise as

to neglect while they had their liberty. These youth are retained in the institution till such time as their terms of punishment expire, or until they are so far reformed, as to be worthy of confidence enough to be put to learn some reputable trade.

In the preceding pages it has been the object to present to the notice of the young a variety of subjects, which are likely to interest them more as they advance in life and are called to take an active part in the affairs of the city. For information more at length, we must refer them to larger histories and the public documents, of which they may find a sufficient stock to enable them to ascertain with precision the particulars respecting any points, which may be the subject of inquiry or of doubt. And we feel somewhat confident in the assurance that no one need to remain in the dark concerning any such points, who has patience and perseverance enough to search them out. Such terms as *perhaps*, *about*, and *probably*, can never occur in American history, except as a confession that the persons using them have not taken the requisite pains to arrive at the certainties.

BRIDGES.

Boston is naturally connected with the main land only by one avenue, that is, the *Neck*, which extends from the corner of Castle street to Roxbury, about a mile in length, but nowhere more than a few rods in width. Besides this natural avenue there are six bridges, and the Western Avenue or Boston and Roxbury Mill Dam.

The oldest of the bridges is *Charles River Bridge*, which leads to Charlestown from the west end of Prince street. Before this bridge was built, people used to pass in ferry boats from Boston to Charlestown, from this point, and most of the Cambridge people were accommodated by the same boats. In 1785, a law was passed to authorize certain individuals to build this bridge and take toll of all passengers for forty years. The bridge was finished and opened on the 17th of June, 1786. The length of the bridge and abutments is 1503 feet; of the bridge itself, 1357 feet, or rather more than a quarter of a mile. The term of time for which this bridge may take toll has since been extended to seventy years, which will expire in 1856.

A short distance to the west from Charles River Bridge we find the *Warren Bridge*,

which was opened on Christmas day, 1828. It was authorized by an act of the legislature, in opposition to the wishes of the proprietors of Charles River Bridge. One condition on which it was allowed is, that it shall become the property of the State after six years, or sooner, if the income from tolls should sooner pay the cost of building the bridge, and the interest of the money at 5 per cent. This bridge measures 1390 feet in length.

Next westerly from the Warren, we have the *Canal* or *Craigie's Bridge*, so named from Mr Andrew Craigie, a liberal-minded friend of public improvements. It was built and opened in 1809. This bridge connected Boston, originally, with Lechmere's Point, in Cambridge; the distance over it was 2796 feet, or more than half a mile.

Prison-point Bridge is a spur thrown from Craigie's bridge, (two-thirds of its length from the Boston side,) towards Charlestown. It is 1821 feet long and 35 wide. Passengers between Charlestown and Cambridge have the privilege of passing this bridge free of toll. Between Boston and Charlestown the toll is chargeable. This spur was built some time after the main bridge.

West Boston Bridge lies next in order. It was opened for passengers in 1793. It connects the west part of Boston with Cam-

bridge port, extending from the west end of Cambridge street to the opposite shore. The length of the bridge, properly speaking, is 2897 1-2 feet. An abutment on the Boston side and a causeway on the Cambridge side, which it was necessary to build over the marsh, make the whole length of the avenue 7189 feet, or about a mile and a quarter.

The *Western Avenue* is the Boston and Roxbury Mill Dam, which extends from Charles street, at the foot of Beacon street, to Roxbury and Brookline. The main dam forms a solid road, one mile and a half in length, nearly in a direct westerly line. It is fifty feet wide in the narrowest parts, and 100 feet in the widest. The surface of the road is three or four feet above high water mark. It was so far completed as to be passable in the summer of 1821. There are a number of mills and factories on this avenue, and it is capable of accommodating a great many more.

Boston South Bridge is the oldest of the two bridges which lead to South Boston. It was opened in the summer of 1805. It commences at the southerly end of Front street, and is 1551 feet in length. It enjoys the right of a toll, except for foot passengers, for 70 years from the time it was opened.

The *Free Bridge* to South Boston extends from Sea street in a direct line to South Bos-

ton. The bridge itself is rather longer than the South Bridge, but its place of termination is so much nearer the centre of the city as to make a great saving of travel; when we consider the great number of people that have occasion to pass and repass between these two portions of the city. This bridge was built in 1828, by gentlemen interested in the prosperity of South Boston, and by them it was surrendered to the city government. The construction of this and of the Warren Bridge involved some questions of right, which have not yet been decided.

ADJACENT TOWNS.

The towns which encircle Boston and its harbor, commencing with Chelsea on the northeast, are Charlestown, Cambridge, Brookline, Roxbury, and Dorchester.

CHELSEA.

The town of Chelsea lies northeast from Boston four miles and a half. It is bounded northerly by Saugus, from which it is separated by Chelsea creek: east by Lynn bay: southerly by Boston harbor: west by Malden, and

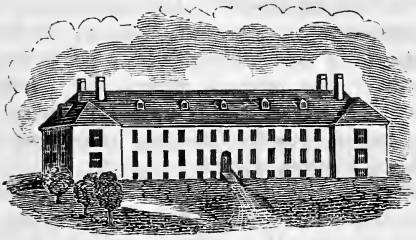
South Reading. From the source of Chelsea creek, there runs in a northwesterly direction a narrow strip of land belonging to Chelsea, three and a half miles in length, between Saugus on the east and Malden on the west. In the opposite direction, about an equal distance from the centre of the town, there runs another narrow strip south easterly, which terminates at *Point Shirley*. The northeast extremity of the town is called the *Point of Pines*. Between these two points there lies an extensive beach, familiarly known by the name of *Chelsea Beach*.

The principal part of the town of Chelsea is broken into small hills. One eminence called *Powder Horn Hill*, is said to be 220 feet high; it stands in the southwest quarter of the town, about four miles from Boston. The northwesterly strip is mostly covered with woods. On the sea shore and the borders of the creeks there are extensive and valuable *Salt Marshes* from which large quantities of hay are yearly obtained.

The main road through the town is the *Salem Turnpike*, which commences in Charlestown, crosses *Chelsea Bridge*, which is 3,630 feet in length, and then pursues a northeasterly course through Lynn to Salem.

About half a mile from the bridge, and just three miles from the city, we find the United

States' *Marine Hospital.* This is an elegant stone building, erected in 1827, for the accommodation of sick and disabled seamen. It stands a few rods to the right of the turnpike, facing towards Boston.



The oldest *Meeting House* stands on a branch of the old road, which strikes out from the turnpike about two miles from the bridge, towards Chelsea beach. This church was first formed on the 19th of October, 1715. The meeting house stands on high ground and is distinguished by a cupola.

About half a mile northward, on the right of the turnpike, is a small and neat *Meeting house* without a steeple, erected for a church recently gathered in Chelsea. The town *school house* stands about half way between the meeting houses.

Chelsea was originally a part of the town of Boston, and was erected into a town by itself in the year 1739. It continues to form a part of the county of Suffolk. The number of inhabitants is 770, having increased 128 in ten years: the hospital probably contributed a part of this accession.

CHARLESTOWN.

The town of Charlestown derives its name from king Charles the First of England, who was the reigning sovereign at the time of its settlement, which was a short time before the settlement of Boston. Its Indian name was Mishawm.

The natural divisions of this town are distinguished as Charlestown Peninsula, and Charlestown 'without the neck.' These divisions are of very unequal size: the peninsula being only about a mile and a quarter in length, and the tract beyond the neck which joins the peninsula to the main land, is 7 1-4 miles long. The width varies from half a mile to a mile in various parts of the town.

Charlestown was incorporated March 3, 1635. It is bounded south-westerly on Cambridge and West Cambridge: northerly by Woburn: northeasterly by the town of Medford and Mystic river; southeasterly by Boston harbor; and southerly by Charles river and East Cambridge.

The peninsula is somewhat of an oval form and is about half as large as the peninsula of Boston. It has, like Boston, three principal hills, namely, Bunker's hill, Breed's hill, and the West, or Town hill, as it is latterly named. Bunker's hill is on the northeast part: it is 113 feet high, and is the largest of the three hills. Breed's hill commences near the southerly portion of Bunker's, and extends towards the south and west; its height is 87 feet. Town hill is in the southwest part of the peninsula; its western base reached to the shore of Charles river; it was never so high as Breed's hill, but its height has been somewhat reduced from what it was originally.

Charlestown is divided into wards for military purposes, and the peninsula is laid out regularly into streets. *Main street* divides it lengthwise from Charles river bridge to the neck, in a direction nearly north and south. About one third of the town lies on the west of Main street, and two thirds on the east. *Bunker hill street* runs on the westerly edge

of Bunker hill from Main street, near the neck, to the south-east extremity of the town. *High street* passes on the west side of Breed's hill, parallel to Bunker hill street. These are intersected by numerous cross streets running in an easterly and westerly direction.

The avenues from Charles river bridge and Warren bridge meet in *Charlestown square*, which is an open space of about three acres, regularly laid out soon after the opening of the town, in 1776, for the purposes of a market place. Between these two avenues, stands the *Middlesex Hotel*, which is a brick building distinguished by a cupola.

Opposite this hotel, on the east opens Water street, leading across a draw bridge to the United States *Navy Yard*. This establishment was commenced here in the year 1800. It occupies about sixty acres of ground on the south-east corner of the peninsula. It extends on the water side, from Chelsea bridge about half way to Charles river bridge, and is limited on the west by Wapping street, and on the north by Turnpike street. Within this enclosure, there is collected all the variety of materials and apparatus necessary for the construction, repair, and equipment of ships of war. Several have already been launched, and several are now in progress, ready to be finished at short notice. The

Dry Dock is a work of great ingenuity and extensive utility.

Most of the buildings around the Square are occupied as places of business. At the south-west corner stands the *Town House.* This is a handsome brick building of three stories with a cupola. The lower story is appropriated for a market and stores; above which is a hall for the public meetings of the citizens, with apartments for town officers and other purposes. On the opposite side of the square is *Bunker Hill Bank*, the only bank in the town, and the News-room.

The Town house stands on the corner of *Town hill street*, which passes by its west side over Town hill to Main street. From the opposite corner of Town hill street, *Bow street* extends in a circular direction around the west side of the hill to the same part of Main street. *Arrow street* crosses Bow street about its centre, extending from Town hill street, at the top of the hill, westward towards the river.

The *First Church*, which was formed in 1632, of thirty-five members, stands on Town hill, at the head of Arrow street. Their first minister was Rev Thomas James. Previously to this, the people of Boston and Charlestown had been united together as one church. It is said the spot where the present meeting

house stands, was the first burial place during the sickness which prevailed in 1630. Forever hallowed be the spot where repose the remains of such self-devoted martyrs to the cause of truth and gospel liberty. The former house having been destroyed in the general conflagration of Bunker hill battle, this house was erected in 1783: it had a lofty steeple, which has been taken down within a few years, and a cupola substituted in its stead. The eastern door of the church faces an avenue leading to Main street, nearly opposite Henley street.

Henley street runs eastward until it strikes the Salem Turnpike; which under the name of Turnpike street, extends to Chelsea bridge, by the north side of the navy yard wall. Thus a communication is made, almost direct, across the widest part of the peninsula, from Chelsea bridge to the river, or bay, through Turnpike, Henley, and Arrow streets. From the point where Bow street intersects Arrow street, *Washington street* leads northerly to Prison point bridge, from whence *Austin street* takes an easterly direction, towards Main street. *Richmond street* runs parallel to Washington, from Bow to Austin street.

The *Baptist Church* in Austin street is the second of the Charlestown churches. It was formed in 1801, and publicly recognized on

the 12th of May. On the same day the house in which they first worshipped, was dedicated. It was the building which is now occupied by the Methodist Society. The present house was erected in 1810. There is another Baptist church in Gorham street.

The *Universalist Church* stands in a court on the easterly side of Back street, between Cordis and Green streets. It is a commodious and handsomely finished brick building, 62 feet square, and was erected in 1810.

The *Unitarian Church* is situated on the Main street, nearly opposite Austin street, at the corner of Green street. It is a brick edifice with a very handsome steeple. This society also occupied for a short time the house which had been vacated by the Baptist church. Their present building was erected in the year 1818.

The *Methodist Society* occupies the house on High street, at the head of Salem street, of which we have spoken, as the first Baptist meeting house. It is a wooden building, 65 feet by 50. Standing on high ground, it is distinguished by its cupola in the view of the town from a distance.

The *Roman Catholic Church* was commenced in October, 1828. It stands on the west side of Richmond street, near the middle of Austin street. The building is of brick,

and somewhat different in structure from any of the churches in this vicinity. It accommodates the people at East Cambridge also.

Washington Hall is a brick building three stories high, standing on Main street, not far from the First church. It was built in 1813, by the Washington Hall Association, and designed for the accommodation of a Reading Society, and as a place for public meetings.

The *Schools* of Charlestown are under good management, and furnish all desirable opportunities for the attentive scholar to obtain a thorough common education. The primary schools for children under 7 years of age, were established as early as 1814. Great attention is also paid to the Sabbath school system here as well as in Boston. The benefits which result to the community from this system, have immortalized the name of its founder, Mr Robert Raikes.

The *Poor House* of Charlestown stands on Bunker hill. It is a large brick edifice, peculiarly well adapted to its object. It is so managed as to be attended with comparatively little expense to the town. The able bodied inmates are kept constantly employed, in the garden or on the high roads, or within the building, as best suits their strength and capacities. At the same time, the sick, the infirm and the aged are furnished with the comforts

needful to soothe their passage through life. It is not considered degrading or disgraceful here, or at the Boston House of Industry, to be poor, unless the poverty has been a consequence of vice. A good character ensures to its possessor a kind reception in either of these establishments.

There is a public *Burial Ground* not far from the premises of the Poor House, which is of modern date. The *Old Burial Ground* lies on the south west side of the peninsula, a short distance north from the State prison. There are remaining here several very old grave stones, but the object of greatest attraction now, is the monument erected to the memory of Rev John Harvard. It is a single granite shaft, 15 feet high. On its eastern face, it bears the name of Harvard, with the circumstances of his death in the English language. On the west side there is a Latin inscription, commemorative of his piety and liberality to Cambridge College.

The *State Prison* occupies a point of land on the west side of the peninsula, surrounded on three sides by the water. The premises cover a space of 500 feet by 400, enclosed by a wall 15 feet high. The old prison building was built in 1805; it is 200 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 38 feet high. The new building erected in 1828, has four stories,

about 200 feet long, and 40 wide. It is divided into numerous cells designed each for a single person only. Besides these buildings, there are the keeper's house, and several workshops in the yard.

Convicts are sent to this prison from all parts of the commonwealth, and are here kept at hard labor or in solitary confinement, during the terms of their punishment. The greatest disgrace is attached to all that commit the crimes for which people are condemned to this gloomy place. The punishments are as severe as is consistent with the preservation of life: no communication is permitted to take place between the convicts, and whoever enters here as a convicted felon, has before him only the prospect of one continued round of labor, from which he can derive no profit to himself by day, and of the unceasing goadings of conscience to embitter his hours by night. Happy indeed for him, if it results in his reformation: happy for the community, if the example of his disgrace and sufferings shall deter others from entering the same paths. Truly the way of the transgressor is hard—and what is done in secret shall be proclaimed upon the house-top.

From the prison, the western shore winds northerly and easterly towards the neck, where we find a large mill pond, into which the *Mid-*

dlesex Canal enters, after crossing the neck. This canal affords inland navigation for boats for the distance of 27 miles into the country: It is 30 feet wide, and 4 feet deep, and connects the waters of Boston harbor with those of the Merrimack river. It commences at a point in that river, between the towns of Chelmsford and Dracut, and passes through Chelmsford, Billerica, Wilmington, Woburn, Medford and Charlestown, following a circuitous route mostly in a southeast direction. This canal was completed in 1804.

The territory of Charlestown without the neck is represented as valuable for its fertility and its nearness to the large markets of Boston and the neighboring towns. There are several hills on which are discernible some vestiges of the fortifications erected by the American troops, during the siege of 1775. The Magazine, on Quarry hill, is a strong stone edifice, of a conical form, and of some years standing.

The *Maclean Asylum*, or hospital for the insane, occupies a point of land and rising grounds, known by the name of Barrell's Farm, on the west side of Charles river bay, opposite to the State Prison. The nearest road to it from Boston is over Craigie's Bridge. This establishment was commenced in 1818. It has several buildings adapted for

the accommodation of the unfortunate beings, whose lot it is to inhabit them. It is a great mercy to them and to their friends, that such a place has been provided. Many more persons are found to labor under mental disease, than there is room for here, and therefore the commonwealth has commenced another establishment of the kind at Worcester. The expenses of supporting a friend at the Maclean Asylum, are limited to as moderate a price as the funds of the institution will permit.

Northwest of the neck, about 2 1-2 miles from Boston, is the Roman Catholic Seminary of *Mount Benedict*. Here is established a school for young ladies and misses, under the care of ladies of that religious persuasion, who bear the name of the Ursuline Community.

The history of Charlestown embraces many interesting events, for which we must refer to other books, and only notice here the *Battle of Bunker Hill*. Under this name all the world knows the glorious contest of the 17th of June, 1775. It was preceded by the fight at Lexington and Concord, in April of the same year, when the British troops from Boston attempted to destroy a collection of powder and ball, that the Massachusetts people had got together. They partially effected their object, but were driven back into town

with great loss of killed, wounded and missing.

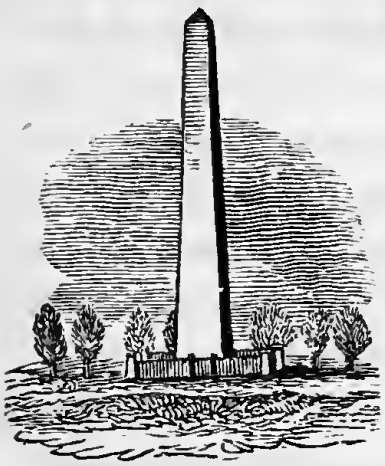
This fight was the signal for open war. In the course of two months the Americans had collected near 15,000 militia men, and the British had received strong reinforcements. The American army completely besieged Boston, so that the British and their adherents, who remained in town, could have no communication with the country.

On the night of the 16th of June, a detachment of the American army was ordered to erect a fortification on Bunker's Hill; but by some cause they were led to Breed's Hill, where they threw up a redoubt before morning. Soon as day dawned, it was discovered by the British, and a firing immediately commenced from the ships of war which lay between Boston and Charlestown, and from cannon on Copp's Hill. The militia-men, however, maintained their ground, and constructed a line of defence from the top of the hill towards the Mystic river.

About noon, of the 17th, the British troops were ready to embark on board their boats, and proceeded to dislodge the rebels, as they called the Americans. They landed at Morton's Point, where the Navy Yard now is, and soon advanced to the attack, under a blazing sun. The Americans were ordered to wait

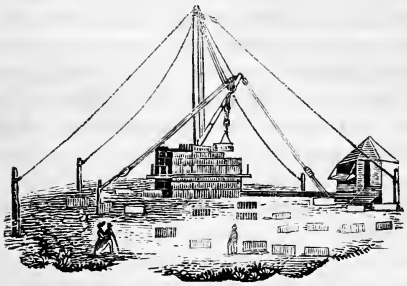
till they could see the white of their eyes, and then to fire. They did so, and such terrible havoc was produced among the officers and men, that they instantly retreated. On returning to the conflict they met a similar reception, and the Americans could not be compelled to quit the ground, until their ammunition was expended and their redoubt almost surrounded by the enemy's troops. The British loss in the battle so far exceeded that of the Americans, and their number was so much greater, that the latter maintained the honor of the victory, though the former got possession of the field.

To commemorate this great event is the object of the *Bunker Hill Monument*, the corner stone of which was laid by LAFAYETTE, on the 17th of June, 1775, precisely 50 years after the battle. It is designed to be 220 feet in height, and standing on ground that is 62 feet high, it will have an elevation above any other accessible point in the vicinity. The cut in the margin shows the monument as it will appear when completed.



The following sketch exhibits a view of it in its present state, and also a part of the ingenious

apparatus contrived for the purpose of hoisting the stone. Those who ought to finish this work can command the means.



While the battle was in progress, the town of Charlestown was set on fire, and almost all the houses on the peninsula, about 400 in number besides out houses, were burnt to the ground. Thus was the whole population, rich and poor, rendered houseless and without a home. When the siege of Boston terminated, they returned and commenced rebuilding according as they were able. The principal streets were widened, straightened and improved, and the square was regularly laid out. In ten years time, 1785, the number of inhabitants amounted to a thousand; or 550 within

and 450 without the neck. The present population is 8783.

The various departments of municipal government in Charlestown are conducted on similar principles to those of Boston, without the form of a city government. The early town records are complete, and contain the most ancient account of the first settlement of Charlestown and Boston. For judicial purposes Charlestown is attached to the County of Middlesex.

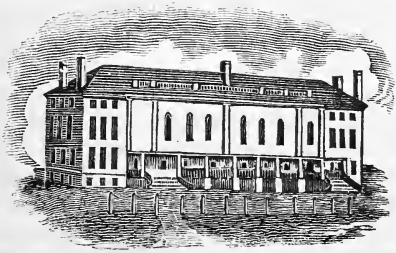
CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge is bounded by Charlestown on the east, by Charles river on the south, west by Brighton and Watertown, and north by West Cambridge.

The settlement of Cambridge began in 1630, under the name of New Town. Those who commenced it, anticipated that it would be the future capital of the colony, and laid it out regularly into streets and squares. The extent of their township is thought to have been at first very limited, but before a great while it was enlarged so as to embrace the present

towns of Brighton, Newton, West Cambridge, and Lexington. Newton was incorporated in 1691; Lexington in 1712; Brighton and West Cambridge in 1807. In its present extent Cambridge is about 4 miles long, and from 1 mile, to 1 mile and 1-4 in width.

Harvard University stands near the centre of the town. It was from the circumstance of the College being located here, that the general court altered the name of the town from New Town to that of Cambridge.



UNIVERSITY HALL.

The College was commenced in the year 1636, and took the name of Harvard from its great benefactor, Rev John Harvard of Charlestown. For many years it was the only college in British America, and most of the learned men received their education here. It has now a large number students in the various stages of classical and professional studies. The college buildings stand on a

plain at the distance of 3 1-4 miles from Boston. They are large and commodious edifices which have been erected at different periods, as the accommodation of the officers and students required. Most of them are of brick; the most modern are of granite; they bear the names of various patrons of the Institution. The library of the college is the largest in the United States.

The *Botanical Gardens*, attached to the University, are about a mile north from the colleges. They are open to visitors at suitable hours, who pay a small sum for admission. They contain specimens of an extensive variety of fruits and flowers, foreign and native.

Fresh Pond, a place of much resort for parties of pleasure, a mile and a half north west from the colleges, lies partly in each of the three towns of Cambridge, West Cambridge and Watertown.

The settlement around the colleges forms one of the three principal villages into which Cambridge is divided. That which is situated near West Boston Bridge is called Cambridgeport, and the other at Lechmere's Point, near Craigie's Bridge, is called East Cambridge.

In the college neighborhood there are three churches. That of the *First Parish* was built in the year 1757. The exercises of commencement, which takes place on the

last Wednesday of August, annually, are attended in this house.

The *Episcopal Church* was first opened for divine service in October, 1761, and Rev Dr Apthorp and Rev Mr Sargeant officiated in it regularly till the American revolution. Since that time the services had not been so constant, until within a few years, when efforts were made with success to re-establish the church. It is a model of architecture rarely surpassed.

The foundation of the meetinghouse for the '*First Church and Shephard Society*' was laid in 1830. It bears up the name of the first minister of Cambridge, whose exemplary piety and talents induced the General Court to establish the college where the students could enjoy his ministry.

The village of *Cambridge-port* has grown up mostly since the erection of West Boston bridge. Here is a large number of stores in which much business is transacted.

In this vicinity there are four churches. That which is nearest to the bridge is the Universalist church. On the right as we proceed toward the colleges from the bridge is the Rev Mr Gannet's church. A little farther on the left, is the Baptist church which was formed in 1817. Its meetinghouse stands on the road to Brighton. The Evangelical church is the most recent of the four; its present pastor was ordained in 1829.

East Cambridge, or the village at Lechmere Point, has come into notice since the erection of Craigie's bridge in 1810. There are now many very extensive and valuable manufactories and establishments for business, which have drawn together a large number of inhabitants.

A County Court House and Jail are located in this village; Cambridge being one of the two shire towns of the County of Middlesex: the other shire town is Concord, 17 1-2 miles from Boston.

Here are three *churches*. The Methodist church was the first established in the village. It had the advantage of the donation of a lot of land intended for the first religious society that should be formed at the point. The Unitarian church commenced in 1827. The Baptist meeting house was also erected in 1827. The corner stone was laid May 21st. of that year.

The population of Cambridge in 1810, was 2323. By the census of 1830, it is 6071. The greater part of the increase has been at the villages of Cambridge-port and East-Cambridge.

BRIGHTON.

Brighton was formerly known by the name of Little Cambridge. It was incorporated in 1807, and belongs to the county of Middlesex. It lies between Cambridge on the east, Brookline on the south, Newton on the west, and Watertown on the north. A direct road from the Western Avenue to Watertown strikes the road to Brighton meeting house at 4 miles from Boston. There are also two roads from Cambridge, one passing by the Baptist meeting house, and the other opening near the colleges.

Brighton has long been celebrated as the seat of the Cattle fair. Every week, on Mondays, large droves of various kinds of cattle for slaughter are collected here, and sold for the Boston market. There is also annually a show of cattle and agricultural productions, for the best of which premiums are awarded to the owners. The place of the Fair is about 5 miles from the city.

BROOKLINE.

Brookline belongs to the county of Norfolk; it is separated from Cambridge on the north by Charles river; northeasterly from Boston by Charles river bay; southeast it is bounded by Roxbury: southwest by Newton; northwest by Newton and Brighton. It was at first called Muddy river, and was included within the bounds of Boston. It became incorporated as a distinct town under its present name, in 1705. The name comes from the circumstance of its being included between Smelt brook on the north, and another brook which separates it from Roxbury.

Brookline is about four miles and a half in length, and from one to two miles in width, covering about 4400 acres of ground; of which about 180 acres are salt marsh. Its population is 1084. Many families from Boston have their summer residences in this town.

The *Turnpike* to Worcester commences near the line of Brookline and Roxbury, and runs obliquely about 3 miles through the town. The distance of the village from City Hall is about 4 miles and a half.

The Brookline meeting house stands near the centre of the length of the town, and not

far from the Roxbury line on the east. It was commenced in the year 1805, and dedicated June 11th, 1806. It is distinguished by a steeple, the spire of which is 137 feet high from the foundation. The old house had stood 95 years.

In 1827, a Baptist church was formed in Brookline, and built a house of worship.

The hills and woodlands of Brookline form a good part of the scenery in view from the west of Boston Common. The country seats are many of them highly ornamental to the town. Several of the revolutionary forts may be traced here by some slight remains; and the site of one of the ancient Indian forts, built by the natives before the settlement by the English, is yet discernible, on what is called Sewall's farm. The erection of the Mill Dam has opened a direct communication from the city, and increased the value of estates in Brookline.

ROXBURY.

Roxbury is bounded on the north by Boston; south-east by Dorchester; south by

Dedham; north-west by Newton and Brookline. It is somewhat more than seven miles in length, and about 1 3-4 of a mile broad. It is one of the oldest towns in the state, and has the largest population of any town in the county of Norfolk. By the census of 1830, the number amounted to 5166.

The part of Roxbury nearest to Boston is thickly settled. The principal street is a continuation of Washington street. It soon however branches off into roads, which lead on the east to Dorchester, southerly to Dedham, and westerly to Brookline. The Dedham turnpike, which passes through the town, forms a part of the turnpike road to Providence. The old road to Dedham, passes a little west of the turnpike.

A great part of this town is rocky land; and from hence came its name of *Rocks'bury*. The soil is however rich, and productive under cultivation. In the southwest quarter, there is an extensive level called *Jamaica Plains*; the road to which lies a little westward of the old road to Dedham.

Jamaica Pond, on this plain, is remarkable as the source from which the *Boston Aqueduct* is supplied. It is 4 1-2 miles from Boston, and the water is conducted from it in logs and pipes, the whole distance, and conveyed to such houses in the city as may desire the improvement of it, at a reasonable price.

A brook which rises in a smaller pond near the south-west extremity of the town, divides Roxbury into two nearly equal parts, and joining another brook from Jamaica pond, empties into Muddy river a short distance from its mouth.

The centre of business in Roxbury is about 2 3-4 miles from City Hall. Here is the *Norfolk Bank*, and the *Norfolk Hotel*, both of which are situated on rising ground, and are well constructed edifices. The *Town House* stands in the same vicinity.

The oldest congregational church is in this neighborhood. Their first pastor was the famous Rev John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. The meeting house is distinguished by a steeple. Within half a mile eastward from this, are the Universalist and the Baptist churches. In the southwest part of the town are two other Congregational churches, one at the distance of 5 miles from Boston, on Jamaica plains, the other 7 1-2 miles, on the old road to Dedham.

DORCHESTER.

Dorchester in the county of Norfolk is bounded easterly by Dorchester bay; southeasterly by Quincy, Milton and Dedham, from which it is separated by Neponset river and Mother brook; southwesterly by Dedham; northwesterly by Roxbury; and northeasterly by South Boston. A small stream, called Roxbury brook, forms the northerly portion of the bounds between Dorchester and Roxbury.

This town is about 7 miles long. In some parts it is over two miles in width, and in other not more than three quarters. Thompson's Island and the Moon Islands are included in the town of Dorchester.

The old roads are very crooked and very numerous, but very good. The Turnpike from South Boston bridge to Neponset river passes in a straight line through Dorchester, a length of about 5 miles.

There are four congregational churches in the town. The first, or Rev Dr Harris's, is situated on rising ground 3 1-2 miles from Boston; the Old South, or Rev Dr Codman's, is near 4 3-4 miles; the third, or Rev Dr Richmond's, is about 6 miles; they are all located west of the turnpike. The fourth, or Village church was constituted in 1829 and has a small commodious house of worship,

The Methodist Chapel stands by the Milton road, 5 1-2 miles from the city.

Savin Hill, about 4 miles from Boston, stands between two considerable inlets from the Bay and forms a pleasant place of residence in the summer months. *Commercial Point* is a place of some note a little south from Savin hill.

The lands bordering on the Neponset are valuable as sites for mills and factories for various purposes.

The Indian name of Dorchester was Mattapan.

HINGHAM AND HULL.

The outer bound of Boston bay or harbor, on the northeast, is Nahant point in Lynn, and on the southeast, Point Alderton in the town of Hull. Between these two points lie the Graves Rocks, and the Brewster Islands, on one of which stands Boston Light.

Hingham and Hull, including those islands and some others, belong to Plymouth county, having been set off from Suffolk in 1803.

Hull is a town of very small population, being not far from 200. It is surrounded by water, and forms a sort of elbow projecting from Cohasset, first north and then northwest, between 4 and 5 miles. The principal settlement is on Nantasket head which lies S. E. from Boston 9 1-2 miles by water; it is about 24 miles by land. The town is formed of five small hills, connected together by very narrow necks.

Hingham is a much larger town and has 3375 inhabitants. The village is about 15 miles from Boston, by land; most of the communication however is by water, and the distance is about equal. Hingham is a place of considerable manufactures, particularly of buckets and other wooden wares. There are six churches in the town, and one academy, besides the town schools. It is bounded on the north by the bay, on which it has a good harbor; on the east by Cohasset; south by Scituate and Abington; and west by Weymouth.

WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth lies next westerly of Hingham, from which it is separated by a large creek;

has Town river bay on the north; Abington on the south; Randolph and Braintree on the west; from which last it is separated by Manatticut river, for two miles before it empties into Town river bay. It belongs to Norfolk county.

Weymouth began to be settled soon after Plymouth, but the settlement was broken up, and the town was not incorporated till 1635. It now contains 2839 inhabitants. It has a good landing place for vessels of light burthen, and considerable trade is carried on there. The distance from Boston to the Weymouth Bridge is 13 miles; to the tavern on the road to Plymouth, 12 miles.

BRAINTREE AND QUINCY.

These two towns were formerly one, under the name of Braintree. From 1630 to 1640, they were a plantation under the jurisdiction of Boston, which was known by the name of Mount Wolaston. In 1640, Braintree was set off from Boston, and in 1792, Quincy was set off from Braintree.

Braintree has 1752 inhabitants, and is a place of some trade. It has the town of

Quincy on the north, and is separated from Weymouth on the east by Manatticut river, by which it has access to the sea.

Quincy derives its name from the family of Mr Edmund Quincy, who was one of the early inhabitants of Boston. It is rendered illustrious from having been the birth-place of two Presidents of the United States, John and John Quincy Adams.

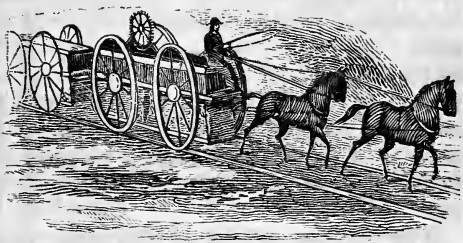
This town is about 8 1-4 miles in its greatest length from south-west to north-east, and of very irregular breadth. It contains 2192 inhabitants; the most settled part of it is 9 miles from Boston, where there is a considerable village, containing two churches, one Episcopal and one Congregational. The latter is an elegant edifice, erected since the decease of the elder President Adams, with funds, of which he bequeathed the principal part.

The south-west part of this town forms, with little exception, a complete body of granite rock, rising to the height of 610 feet above the level of the sea. Here are inexhaustible quarries of stone, which furnish a beautiful material for building.

From two of the quarries a Railway has been constructed to the navigable waters of the Neponset, a distance of 3 miles. The first is called the Railway quarry, and is about 2 miles from the river: the other is the Bun-

ker Hill quarry, so called, from the circumstance that the stone for the Bunker Hill Monument is taken from it.

The *Quincy Railway* was the first constructed in America. It was built in 1826, and the facilities which it affords for the transportation of heavy stone, make it a most valuable work. One horse on such a road can perform the labor which on common roads would require four or six.



Quincy is bounded southeasterly on Braintree, about five miles; southerly on Randolph about two miles; westerly and north-westerly on Milton, about 6 miles; on Dorchester, about 2 miles; and has Quincy bay on the north-east. This bay is an inlet from Boston bay and is included within two promentories, of which the north-western one is called by the name of *Squantum*. This is 99 feet high; the other is 94 feet. Squantum is

about a mile and a half from Neponset Bridge, or about 8 miles from Boston.

LYNN.

The village of Lynn, in the county of Essex, is 9 1-4 miles from Boston, on the Salem Turnpike. The town extends along the sea shore from Saugus river on the west, to the mouth of a small creek where the line begins which separates it from Marblehead, Salem and Danvers, on the east and northeast. It bounds northerly on Lynnfield about half a mile, and westerly on Saugus about 3 miles, till the line strikes Saugus river about 2 miles from its mouth.

Lynn contains 6130 inhabitants. The principal business of the place is the preparation of leather and the manufacture of shoes. Some of the people follow the seas, and there is a small and convenient harbor for the accommodation of light vessels, the entrance to which is between the Point of Pines and Lynn beach.

Lynn Beach is a beautiful neck of land which extends from the town between Lynn harbor on the west and Nahant Bay on the

east. It is 1 mile and 3-4 in length and forms a smooth and solid road of sand, terminating with the peninsula of Nahant.

Nahant is about 2 miles in length from west to east, but of irregular width, owing to the numerous indentations in its shores. Some parts of it are hilly, rising to the height of 70 feet, and others are level almost with the ocean. The shore presents in almost every point a ledge of rugged rocks, worn into fantastic shapes; and when the sea is raging, the roar and foam of the waters render the spectacle one of the most interesting in nature. From its numerous attractions, this place has always been a favorite resort. There are several hotels for the accommodation of visitors, and in the season for water excursions, a steamboat plies several times a day between Boston and Nahant.

The distance from Boston to Nahant in a direct line is E. N. E. 8 1-2 miles; by land carriage it is 14 miles, and the passage by water is 10 miles through the most convenient channels.

Nahant point forms the northeastern limit of Boston Bay or the outer harbor. *The Graves*, rocks which are to be avoided on entering Broad Sound from the eastward, lie about half way between Nahant and Point Alderton, a little east of north from the outer Brewster island.

The environs, which we have thus described, are embraced in the Map of Boston and adjacent Towns. They are remarkable for the great variety and beauty of the prospect which they afford. The distant swelling acclivities with country seats and ornamented grounds; the serpentine rivers and their tributary streams; the level tracts of marsh; the majestic harbors, bays and inlets, bespangled with islands and thronged with busy ships; all these combine to render the scene both beautiful and picturesque. The roads and avenues, for three miles round, direct and circuitous, are lined with thriving villages and fruitful gardens. Advancing farther into the country, we find the proportion of improved lands to lessen gradually; the second parallel ring of three miles being about three quarters, the third parallel about two thirds, and the fourth about one half under cultivation. The wants of the city create a demand for the various productions of the country, and occasion a constant intercourse from which there results a community of feelings and interests, that no discord has ever interrupted, and which we trust will long continue to increase.

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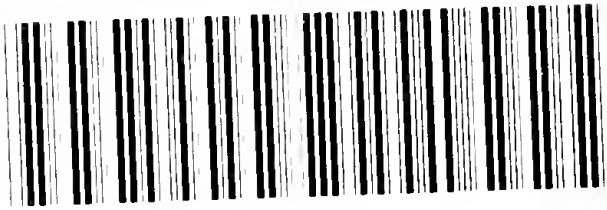

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